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STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE

NORWICH;

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Hundred and Sixth Regiment,

England - Army - Infantry
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WATERFORD;

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1795

TO THE
OFFICERS
OF THE
Hundred and Sixth Regiment.

NEW GENEVA, July 20, 1795.

TO prevent the Trouble and Fatigue of turning over the Orderly Books of the Regiment, the following Orders for the Conduct and Discipline of the 106th Regiment has been collected by the Commandant to be the Standing Orders of the Regiment; as every Part of the Duty of Officers and Soldiers are inserted under different Heads, it becomes easy for every Person to be acquainted with them, or to turn to them whenever necessary. Nothing is more pleasant to an Officer than to know the Orders of the Regiment to be regular and well attended to; it prevents that general Confusion that ensues from various and contradictory Orders issued by each successive Commanding Officer. Under these Considerations, from the general Attention shewn by Officers and Men, the Commandant flatters himself, the Duty of the 106th Regiment, will become easy and pleasant to every Individual.

W. EARLE BULWER,
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant,
106th Regiment.

NEW GENEVA, July 20, 1795.

THE
STANDING ORDERS
FOR THE
NORWICH; or, 106th REGIMENT.

COMMANDING OFFICER.

THE Commanding Officer of the Regiment for the Time being is to take Care to make himself most intimately acquainted with every Part of the Standing Orders, over the punctual Execution of which he is to watch, as he is responsible for the Conduct of his Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers; in short, for the whole Management of the Regiment during his Command. He has no Power to change or act in Opposition to any Order that is written in the Standing Orderly Book, nor to deviate from any established Custom of the Regiment without having the Sanction of the Commandant to do so, because there never could be any steady uniform System established, if every Commanding Officer was, during his Command, to introduce his own. The Standing Orders are issued by the Commandant, to whom the Responsibility of the Regiment attaches, and they are permanently fixed. Without multiplying them too much, it is impossible to introduce into them every individual Circumstance of Detail; therefore, Custom must, after all, stand for Something: and if a Commanding Officer finds, from his own Experience, that any Custom of
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the Regiment is defective, he must report it to the Commandant wherever he is, who will change it, or not, as he may think proper, but no Alteration must be made till his Directions are received; and on such an Occasion, the abolishing of one Custom and Introduction of another, must be entered into the Daily Orderly Books of the Regiment, and carried into the Standing Orderly Books, classed under the proper Heads. After the most scrupulous Attention to provide for every Part of the Detail, there may local Circumstances arise in a Quarter which have not been foreseen; in which Case the Commanding Officer of the Regiment must, of Course, be at Liberty to adopt the Standing Orders to them, as well as he can, reporting the same to the Commandant wherever he is, if the Duration is at all material.

All Orders the Commanding Officer of the Regiment receives from the War-Office, or Adjutant General's Office, he will, of Course, comply with, and see them executed according to the best of his Judgment, keeping always closely in View the Standing Orderly Book of the Regiment, which is the general Guide for his whole Conduct, providing for almost every detail, and affording general Principles for every Circumstance that is likely to occur. The Commanding Officer must not only attend to the Duty of the Regiment, Dress and Appearance of Officers and Men, but also he must frequently visit and take Notice that the established Methods are observed; therefore he must take Pains to instruct himself out of the Standing Orders on these Points. He must frequently make the different Inspections ordered for the Officers, of Quarters, Messes, &c. of the Men, and of Necessaries if he suspects any Deficiency, accompanied by the Officer or Officers of the Company at the Time specified in the Standing Orders, taking one Company at one Time, another at another, and so on. He must now and then, as Opportunity offers and Occasion requires, visit the Out-quarters, and on the Visitations inspect very accurately Men, Quarters, Messes, &c.

The Commanding Officer can now have no Difficulty whatever in keeping up the exact Discipline of the Regiment; for if he sees an Officer deviating from it, in the least Degree, he has only to desire him to refer to the Standing Orders, which, being once issued as such, if the Commanding Officer, for the
Time

Time being, allows any Body to deviate from them, he is negligent in the highest Degree of his Duty. But it is not conceived possible, that when a Code of Standing Orders are given to the Regiment, the Officers can want watching to make them adhere to them. As the Responsibility attaches to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment for the Time being, as far as relates to the due Execution of the Standing Orders put into his Hands, and the providing properly for any local Circumstance, or eventual Case that may occur, he is certainly at Liberty to give Officers such occasional Leave of Absence from Duty as is consistent with the Service, though this must not be carried to an Extent which, by allowing the Officers to be too much absent from the daily Duty, becomes hurtful to Discipline. In doing this, the Commanding Officer must recollect, that out of the Number of Officers ordered by his Majesty to be present with the Regiment from the Review, to the 10th of March or 1st of April following, viz. a Field Officer per Regiment, at least—3 Captains per Regiment, and a Subaltern per Company, or more if the Situation of the Regiment requires it; he cannot allow any one to be absent from it more than two Days, between two Returns, unless in Case of real Urgency, which he must report immediately to the War-Office: and should an Officer be likely in such a Case to be absent long, the last of the same Rank (that is a Captain, if it is a Captain, or Subaltern, if a Subaltern) who went on Leave, must be recalled. For more explicit Instructions on this Head the Officers are referred to his Majesty's Warrant of the 11th of February, 1767, which is in the printed Book of Regulations in Possession of the Adjutant. The Commanding Officer to be present every settling 24th, at the comparing of the Paymaster's and Adjutant's Books; he is also to read the Articles of War and Standing Orders himself at the Times stated, and always to give the Words of Command when he has the Regiment under Arms together, and not allow the Adjutant to do it unless on particular Occasions. If it shall unfortunately be necessary to put an Officer under Arrest, the Adjutant must be ordered to do it, informing the Officer of the Reason in Writing; in the Absence of the Adjutant the Orderly Officer. If a Serjeant is put under Arrest, the Serjeant-Major takes his Sword and keeps it. The Serjeant remains in Arrest in his Room; a Corporal the same unless Circumstances

cumstances require a closer Confinement. The Commanding Officer of the Regiment has Authority to put any Person under his Command in Arrest. The Commanding Officer must be extremely attentive to the young Officers—never to allow them to relax in their Attention to the Drills; and also to the Officer on Guard, and to the Orderly Officers punctual Execution of their Duty.

The Articles of War, the Books in Possession of the Adjutant, containing all Orders from the War-Office, and Adjutant General's Office, and the Standing Orders of the Regiment, are fully sufficient to regulate the Commanding Officer in the Execution of his Duty. The Commanding Officer must take Care that no Clothing is made or fitted, or Hats cocked, contrary to the Patterns fixed on in the Regiment, so that a precise Uniformity may always prevail. This relates to Foraging Caps, Legins, &c. as well as all the Clothing found by the Colonel; and likewise the same Rule must be observed in Respect to the Make and Fitting of all Accoutrements and Clothing, so that no Commanding Officer is at Liberty, on those Occasions, to deviate from the established Custom, by which Means constant Uniformity is ensured.

COMMANDING OFFICER

OF A QUARTER, WHICH IS NOT THE HEAD-QUARTERS
OF THE REGIMENT.

THE Commanding Officer of a Quarter is responsible for the Standing Orders of the Regiment being most punctually complied with, by that Part of the Regiment under his Command, and also for the regular Returns and Reports (made out in the proper regimental Form) being sent at the Time specified to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment. He must, therefore, be well versed in the Standing Orders, which are to be his Guide on all Occasions. He is responsible to the Officer commanding the Regiment for the Appearance of his Command, both Officers and Men, in every Respect, at all Times—and as the Standing Orders are signed by the Commandant he has nothing

thing to do but refer an Officer to them, if he finds him deviating, which he must absolutely do without Scruple, otherwise he will incur a Censure for Neglect himself. Should such Irregularities happen in his Quarter, as call for Example, he must immediately make an accurate Report of them to the Officer commanding the Regiment, and not, through a mistaken Lenity, screen the Offenders; because, in a well disciplined Corps, there ought not to be the smallest Difference between the Companies at an Out-quarter, and those at the Head-quarters of the Regiment. Smaller Offences he will punish by Confinement, Drills, or additional Duties, as he shall think proper.

He must take Care that all the Duties of the Quarters, Drills, &c. are carried on exactly according to the Standing Orders, and that the Appearance of Officers and Men is the same precisely as at Head-quarters.

If the Commanding Officer goes into his Quarter and finds any Thing contrary to Order, he will lay the Blame entirely to him. He has no Authority to give any Leave of Absence from the Regiment; therefore, if an Officer under his Command wants that Indulgence, he (the Officer commanding the Quarter) must apply, if he thinks proper to the Officer commanding the Regiment on the Subject, otherwise it cannot be granted.

He may grant Furloughs to non-commissioned Officers and Privates without Application to Head-quarters, but they must not exceed the Time between the Weekly State, nor allow them to be absent at the Time of any Return.

Whenever there appears any local Objection in the Quarter to the Execution of any Order, or Observance of any established Custom, the Commanding Officer of the Quarter must report it to the Officer commanding the Regiment, and receive his Orders upon the Subject.

The Day before Money is drawn from Head-quarters, the Commanding Officer of the Quarter must inspect the Standing and Daily Orderly Books, and Register Book of the Company or Companies under his Command, to see that they are in perfect Order, and ready to be compared with the Adjutant's.

For his further Information, the Commanding Officer of a Quarter must look to what has been ordered for the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, as far as relates to the Inspection to be made by him of the different Detachments under his

Command, the keeping up the Attention to the Standing Orders, &c. &c.

The Commanding Officer of a Quarter has Authority to put any Person under his Command in Arrest.

OFFICERS IN GENERAL.

THEY are to make themselves Masters of the Standing Orders, of which they are always to have a Copy in their Possession. They are to attend all Parades, excepting the common daily Drills, at which the Orderly Officer and Adjutant need only be present; and if it is necessary to have an additional Roll-Call in the Cantonments they must likewise attend it occasionally, without giving any Notice.

Whenever an Officer is taken ill, he must report it to the Commanding Officer of the Quarter immediately; if at Headquarters, to the Adjutant, who reports it to the Commanding Officer: on every Occasion of turning out Officers are to repair to the Companies. Officers, when in the Quarters of the Regiment, are to appear, at all Times, dressed in the Regimentals, according to the Duty they are on, in Conformity to the Orders on that Subject: nor are they to wear coloured Clothes, excepting when going from the Regiment, or in pursuit of country Diversions. In common about their Quarters they are to appear in Uniform. Officers are always to have a Size Roll and List of the Men, and also a List of Quarters of their Companies, made out according to the regimental Form. All Officers to make the Inspection of their Companies regularly, according to the Orders on that Head. Every Officer commanding a Company is responsible first, in every Respect, to the Officer commanding the Regiment or Quarter, and he has full Authority to enforce the Discipline of it amongst Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, according to the Articles of War and Standing Orders. Every Officer is to make himself Master of the Exercise of the Regiment, as it is his Duty to inspect his Company, and as he will occasionally be ordered to exercise his Company or the Regiment, to see that he is perfect in this essential Particular. The Standing Orders give him the necessary

neccessary Information. Every Officer newly appointed to a Company must do the Duty of it under the Eye of the Commanding Officer of the Company; or, if he is the only Officer with it, under the Eye of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, assisted by the Adjutant, who will instruct him in marching, &c. &c. and he must be provided with the Standing Orders, which he must copy with his own Hand, and which, when finished, must be compared by the Adjutant's, and the Comparison reported to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment; if Orders are printed the writing the Standing Orders will be dispensed with. Besides this, he must read the Articles of War with great Attention; nor must any young Officer leave Head-quarters till he is perfected in exercising, and also practised in drilling. No Officer for the Day, or for any Duty, is to change his Turn, or any Part of it, without Leave of the Commanding Officer.

The Commanding Officers of Companies are to receive their Morning Reports, and examine them well on the Companies Parades, so that they may be perfectly acquainted with the State of the Companies, before the General Parade—and they must count the Files to see that all are present who are reported so; they are to observe the same with all their Field Returns. Nothing is so absurd as an Officer, not being able to account to the Commanding Officer for every Man in his Company, without referring to his Serjeant or Roll; therefore, they must absolutely do it, as the Contrary makes them appear in a very ridiculous Light: It is impossible for Officers to shew too much Zeal and Alertness in the Execution of their Duty, or too much Anxiety for the Appearance of their Companies—it inspires the non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers with the same and has the best Effect. Every Officer must be accurately acquainted with the Articles of War.

Officers are always to remain appointed to the same Companies, except when Promotions necessarily make a Change; and whenever they may be ordered to do Duty in other Companies, still they belong to the same Company.

Whenever the Service will permit, full Latitude will be given to the King's Indulgence, relative to the Absence of Officers. All Officers having Leave of Absence to inform the Officer commanding in Quarters where a Letter will find them, in Case it should be necessary to write to them before the Expiration of

such Leave ; the Direction to be left with the Adjutant—and any Officer absent, with Leave, out of Great Britain, to leave his Address also with the Agent. Every Officer has Authority to put a Serjeant or Corporal in Arrest, and in close Confinement if necessary, and, of Course, to confine any Drummer or Private. The Officers must pay the utmost Attention to the Appearance of all Sentries, and all Soldiers of the Regiment, whether on or off Duty, ordering such as appear improperly dressed in any Respect into confinement, or to Drill, as shall seem necessary, whether they belong to their own Company or not ; this contributes very much to keeping the Regiment alert and in good Order.

They never must pass over Impropriety of Appearance in any Man, and when they order a Man to Drill, they must specify the Time for which they order him, if it is a Punishment ; and if it is on Account of Awkwardness he remains till it is corrected.

Every Officer, whether present or not with the Regiment, and who wants King's Leave, must apply first to the Officer commanding the Regiment, who will specify such Officer's Wish to the Commandant (in Case he is not with the Regiment) for his Approbation. The Commandant, notwithstanding, although he may not be with the Regiment, reserves to himself the Privilege of applying for such Leave on the Application of an Officer to him, without writing to the Officer commanding the Regiment, if he may see Occasion for it. Habit will render the Duty of an Officer easy, and he will feel a Satisfaction in seeing his People improve under his Care and Management. Officers when they fall in with the Regiment, either in their Front or Rear, are to observe the strictest silence and greatest Attention to their Companies or Platoons.

THE ADJUTANT.

THE Adjutant must be perfectly acquainted with every Part of the Exercise of the Regiment, of which he will inform himself out of the Standing Orders. He must be very diligent in conducting his Drills according to these Orders ; nor ever, on any Account, introduce any Deviation of his own. He must parade all Guards and Detachments and Duty Men whatever, and,

and, when he has thoroughly inspected them, deliver them to the Officers or non-commissioned Officers appointed to command them. He must keep a watchful Eye over all the non-commissioned Officers, and observe narrowly that the Serjeant Major, and those employed in the Drills, adhere closely to the Directions given; but though they must be alert and sharp at the Drills, he must absolutely prevent their swearing or using any improper Language. He receives all regimental and brigade Orders, and delivers them to the Orderly Serjeants. He has the Charge of all the regimental Books and Papers, which he must keep in the proper regimental Box, in the best Manner possible, and always ready to be seen by the Officer commanding the Regiment. He must examine closely the Standing and Daily Orderly Books, and Register Book of each Company, every settling 24th, and report such Examination to the Officer commanding the Regiment, so that he becomes answerable for all the Books in the Regiment being in perfect Order. At all Times he must be able to lay his Hand on any Order or Paper that may be wanted in an Instant; therefore they must be all tied up in Parcels, according to their Year, and docketed as to their Contents, Dates, and Page of Entry, with which Dockets the Indexes of the Books must tally every settling 24th. He compares his Memorandum and Register Books with the Paymaster's, to see that the broken Periods tally. He must make out all the regimental Returns and Muster Rolls, and keep the following Books of Entries, viz. all Orders, Routs, &c. from the War-Office or Adjutant General's Office, all Monthly Returns, 14th Returns and Weekly States—all Review Returns and Annual Returns of Sick—all Courts Martials, complete Registers of Men, a Memorandum Book of Appointments, the Direction, &c. of non-commissioned Officers, and all broken Periods of Men; which is in Fact an Extract from the Register Entries of Annual Inspection Returns and the Return Roll of every Muster. It is very easy to keep up those Books, &c. in perfect Order, with Method and Attention; and if there is any Defect in them, it will be laid to his Charge. Above all Things he must never put off Entries, but to enter them up at once; and he must be very particular in the Entries of the Transfers of Men. He must always have a Number of Attestations, Furloughs, Discharges, Returns, &c. by him. He must always be Master of the State of the Regiment,

Regiment. He must have the young Officers instructed in their Exercise, marching, saluting, and every Part of the Drills; and he is charged with the Formation of all Recruits. He must also attend young Officers in exercising small Drills for their own Instructions, and assist and correct them when necessary.

His Dress is that of an Officer in every Respect, as he is one to all Intents and Purposes. He is to attend all Court Martials, and see that every Necessary is prepared for them—also that the proper Crimes of Prisoners are produced and the Evidence present, both those on the Part of the Prosecution and those for the Prisoner; he must also take Care to give Prisoners proper Warning of their approaching Trial. He must, in the Field, act as Aid-de camp to the Commanding Officer. He must always have his Muster Rolls completed, as far as they can be, immediately after the 24th of June and December, so as to be prepared for the Muster at a short Notice. He must keep all Rosters of Duty for Officers, as well as the Roster for Officers Leave of Absence, and, of Course, he must keep a List of the Officers according to the Dates of their Commissions, and is constantly to keep up all Rules and Forms of Discipline and Exercise established in the Regiment, and not to change or let fall the said Rules without Leave from the Commandant.

THE QUARTER-MASTER AND HIS SERJEANT.

THE Quarter-Master is considered as one of the Staff, and must always be at Head-quarters—and on a March is constantly to be attached to that Division the regimental Stores are with, and which are generally with the Commanding Officer. The Quarter-Master Serjeant is to be likewise constantly with the Stores at Head-quarters, except when sent forward for Billets; as the Quarter-Master and his Serjeant have the Care of the Stores, and are answerable for them, so they should, on no Account, both be absent from them. The Quarter-Master superintends the Tailors, and has the Management of them—and likewise attends to the making up Cartridges, seeing they are kept dry and fit for Service; in short, all the Stores are under his Charge and Management. He has the Use of the Pioneers, but

but whenever he wants them he must apply to the Commanding Officer for them, as they are not to be absent from Parades without his knowing where and on what Duty they are employed upon, and the Captain or Commanding Officer of the Company immediately acquainted with it by the Orderly Serjeant of the Company. The Quarter-Master has the Charge of keeping all the Barracks and Barrack Squares clean from Filth and Dirt, and all other Places under his Charge.

The Attendance of the Clothing of the Regiment is particularly under his Care. On a March, himself, or Quarter-Master Serjeant, must go the Night before to prepare Billets, and make them out into as many Parcels as there are Companies in the Division, so that each Company may be quartered as compact as possible.

The Quarter-Master Serjeant is to go round and visit every Room in the Barracks, early in the Morning, to see the Windows are opened and Beds turned up; at what Hour the Commanding Officer may appoint he must visit the Barracks once a Week, and report to the Quarter-Master when he may find Glass broken or any other Damages wilfully done, so as the Quarter-Master may be able to report once in the Week to the Commanding Officer the State of the Barracks, and point out where the Deficiencies are to be made good. The Quarter-Master must often visit the Barracks, and see the Standing Orders are obeyed, if not, to report to the Commanding Officer. The Quarter-Master, with the Captain of the Week, will visit every Room occupied by the Regiment, particularly the Hospital once a Week, by which Means the Captain of the Day may be able to state all Neglects, either of the Quarter-Master's Department or any other's that may occur. The Quarter-Master Serjeant to attend Orders every Day, unless he is, or can make it appear he is actually employed by the Quarter-Master, and then he must acquaint the Serjeant Major: he must have a Book, to be found by the Quarter-Master, in which he must write Orders and carry them himself to the Quarter-Master. The Orderly Officer, every Week or Market-day, along with the Quarter-Master, visit the Men's Rooms, and see that Provisions are laid in of a good Quality and sufficient Weight, according to Orders. The Quarter-Master to make a Report, in Writing, every Market-day, to the Commanding

manding Officer, the State of all Manner of Provisions bought, and see the Men are done Justice to by the non-commissioned Officers who may be intrusted with providing Provisions when in Quarters or Barracks.

THE PAYMASTER.

THE Paymaster must always be at Head-Quarters, and cannot be appointed till he has received the Sanction of all or Majority of the Captains at the Time of his Appointment with the Regiment, without the Commandant takes the Appointment on himself. He must draw all Pay for the Regiment, (except Officers) and he must be extremely particular to keep his Accounts in the most clear and accurate Manner. He must keep a Book to enter all Orders that come to the Regiment relative to the Department. He must book, in the most regular Manner, the two Monthly Returns Regimental Abstracts, the Companies Abstracts, the Distributions, &c. Half Yearly Accounts and the Returns of Escorts; in short, every Money Transaction that he has on Account of the Regiment with the Agents. And when a Paymaster gives up the Paymastership, or quits the Regiment, the Commanding Officer for the Time being must take Care that he leaves his Books with the Paymaster who succeeds him; they are in Fact regimental and not private Books, and are always to remain with the Regiment, whether the Accounts they contain are settled or not, of Course he may take a Copy of them if he chuses.

THE SERJEANT MAJOR.

THE Serjeant Major is the first non-commissioned Officer in the Regiment, and he is in Fact an Assistant to the Adjutant; he has extra Pay. He must be perfect Master of every Thing relative to Drills, at which he must work under the Direction of the Adjutant. He must be very diligent in informing himself thoroughly of every Part of his Duty, and by
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his manly, regular, soldier-like Conduct and zealous Activity, set an Example to the rest of the non-commissioned Officers. He must make himself as good a Pen-man as possible, and he must keep a regular List of the non-commissioned Officers, with the Dates of their Appointments, as well as the Roster for their Duty, and the Rosters of Privates, Orderly, Duty, and Commands, as far as relates to the Number each Company has to furnish. He must be very accurate in these Details, for which he is answerable; he has Authority to confine any Serjeant, Corporal, Drummer, or Private. He must be very attentive to the Conduct of all the non-commissioned Officers, and report it to the Adjutant. He must also look well to the Appearance of the Men, and order such to Drill as he sees awkward, slovenly, or in any Way irregular, specifying the Time for which he orders them, if it is meant as a Punishment; if only for Awkwardness they remain till corrected. If any non-commissioned Officer does not come to him at the Hour appointed for receiving Orders, or if he behaves inattentively, or in any Way disrespectfully to him, whilst receiving them, he is immediately to confine him, and report it to the Adjutant, who will report it to the Commanding Officer. He is to drill every young Officer who comes into the Regiment in the Firelock-exercise, including the manual and platoon, and every Motion in Use, as well as the slow and quick March, in File, in a Rank, and Wheeling—and for this he receives from each Officer 1l. 1s. He must mix up the Colouring for the Regiment when it is assembled, which he must make of the very best Quality, and deliver it out to the Serjeants of Companies at the cheapest Rate possible: Indeed, no Serjeant Major who is fit to be in such a Situation, can be mean enough to think of making Money by such an Article. He must keep an exact List of the Awkward Drills, marking by whom the Men that compose it are ordered, and for what Time—and he dismisses them at the End of their Terms unless ordered to the Contrary. If the Serjeant Major is taken ill, he is to report it to the Adjutant. The Money received by the Serjeant Major for Officers Drills is to be applied to his own and the Drill Serjeant's Use, Half for himself and the other Half equally divided. The Serjeant Major is to receive 6d. from a private Man for every Discharge or Furlough, and from every Serjeant 1s. from which he is to provide regular proper printed Discharges and Furloughs

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

NON-COMMISSIONED Officers are to be thoroughly informed of the Standing Orders of the Regiment, and to attend strictly to every Circumstance of Conduct and Behaviour of the private Men, and to make it their Business to find out every Thing irregular. They are to see that the Arms, Accoutrements, and Necessaries are properly taken Care of; that the Men are cleanly and perfectly exact in every Duty of the Regiment. They must insist on a most strict Compliance with their Orders; and, as their Authority must be supported, they must use it with Discretion, not to gratify any personal Resentment—on the Contrary, they must behave well to the Men, still avoiding too much Familiarity: they must consider the respectable Situation in which they are placed. They must positively exert their Authority, and they must set the Privates a proper Example by a manly, soldier-like, obedient Conduct on their Part, and a great Decency of Appearance. Any non-commissioned Officer who connives at or overlooks any irregular and unsoldier-like Behaviour of any Kind, or who does not himself set a good Example, will certainly be reduced as one who has not the good of the Service at Heart, and does not feel for his Situation. Non commissioned Officers running in Debt will be reduced, as unfit to preserve Authority or keep up good Order amongst the Men. No non-commissioned Officer is to have any money Transactions whatever with a Private. Every non-commissioned Officer is to keep up that Degree of Respect which is due to him from the Men; whoever is deficient in that Particular must be reduced, as wanting that Propriety of Conduct and Behaviour which will always procure Respect, and which alone can procure it. No non-commissioned Officer must ever suffer himself to be treated by the private Men, or ever drink with them on any Account; either from a Notion of Gratitude the non-commissioned Officer will think himself bound to be partial to the Men that treat and drink with him, or the Men will flatter themselves they are entitled to some Indulgence: whenever this Rule is not observed the Serjeant or Corporal will be immediately reduced to the Ranks, as totally unfit to support any Authority.

All non-commissioned Officers must be well informed in the Drills of the Regiment ; they must be very alert and zealous in the Discharge of their Duty—they must feel the Consequence they hold.

When a non-commissioned Officer has the Charge of a Squad he is entirely responsible for it ; besides the common Visitation he must frequently look into it, to discover if the Men are regular and obedient to Orders, and he should take a Pride in having it in perfect Order. A non-commissioned Officer may be certain that, by overlooking the Irregularities of the Men, he not only incurs the Censure of the Officers but also the Contempt of the Men themselves. If a non-commissioned Officer is taken ill he must report it to the Serjeant of his Squad, or if he commands a Squad, to the Serjeant Major. Non-commissioned Officers, when detached from the Regiment with Deserters, recruiting, &c. &c. to give the greatest Attention to the good Appearance and Behaviour of their Party. These are Occasions of Trust, and their own Credit and the Credit of the Regiment requires this Attention from them. A non-commissioned Officer, who is not to be trusted on Detachment, is not worthy of the Name of one—it is on these Occasions he can really shew himself ; and he should recollect that there is an extreme Meanness in only behaving well when under the Eye of an Officer.

Non-commissioned Officers must be extremely well dressed at all Times, and have an air that distinguishes them. The Serjeants and Corporals must have small pocket Brushes when they parade their Squads to clean any Dust or Dirt on the Men's Hats and Coats—the same at turning out a Relief when on Guard. They must be attentive to improve themselves in Writing and Cyphering, and to make themselves Masters of all Forms of Duty and Returns ; to be honest and careful of all Money Concerns. Non-commissioned Officers must be very attentive to the Appearance of the Men, and if they see them improperly dressed, irregular or slovenly, or walking the Streets in an unsoldier-like Manner, they must order them to Drill, specifying the Time for which they order them ; of Course this is under the Revision and Correction of the Adjutant, and in his Absence of the Serjeant Major. A Serjeant has Authority to confine a Corporal, and both Serjeants and Corporals have

Authority to confine Privates, which, of Course, they must do with Discretion. A non-commissioned Officer must take great Care that he never shews the least Partiality in his Command, but he must carry it on in a manly unprejudiced Manner, avoiding as much as possible all swearing and blackguard Expressions. Non-commissioned Officers are to be promoted according to Seniority if they merit it; but, if the eldest of a Rank is not fit for Promotion the next who is must be taken, for no Man will be promoted who is not really fit for the Service; and Lance Corporals, if found equal to the Appointment, will be promoted the same as full Corporals, and in every Respect be obeyed and considered as such.

No Serjeant can keep a Suttling-house or turn Huxter. Non-commissioned Officers who have been absent from the Regiment must immediately inform themselves of the Orders given out during their Absence, that they may not make Ignorance the Plea of Non-performance of Orders. The unmarried Serjeants are to mess by themselves, and by an Attention to Cleanliness and Propriety of Conduct set an Example to the Men; they must provide themselves with Table-cloths, Knives, Forks, &c. &c. and appoint two from their Number to provide their Mess, and to sit at the Head of their Table. This Duty to be taken regularly and successively Week about; and great Care must be taken by the Officers of Companies never to put their Serjeants under such Stoppages as will prevent their messing at the Serjeants Mess.

PRIVATES.

A Good Soldier is obedient to his Officers and non-commissioned Officers, regular in his Quarters, attentive to the Care and Cleanliness of his Arms and Accoutrements, and all his Appointments, and alert and exact in the Discharge of his Duty. It is Honour and Principle, and not Compulsion, that should prompt him to an Observance of these Particulars. It is a manly Decency that should distinguish the Soldier, who ought to be proud of the Honour of serving his King and Country. Soldiers are always to walk in that manly Manner which should

should distinguish the Soldier from the awkward Clown. He must be always very neat and clean dressed according to the Orders of the Regiment, and never without his Side-arms. If they neglect these Particulars they will be kept at the Drill till they attend to them. Nothing is so unmanly and childish as a Soldier's always requiring watching, and always subjecting himself to Reproof, he ought to have a Spirit above it. If a Soldier is taken ill he must report it to the non-commissioned Officer of his Squad. A Man will never escape Disgrace and Punishment who neglects his Arms or Accoutrements, or, by his Irregularities, brings Disgrace upon himself, his Company, or Regiment; every Soldier should feel for the Credit of his Company and Regiment—and if any one does not his Comrades must take the Means to make him: when this Spirit once gets thoroughly amongst Soldiers, the Disgrace that Court Martials and Punishments bring on a Regiment is very much avoided.

Any Soldier who runs in Debt for Liquor, or obtains Liquor or any other Thing under the Pretence of afterwards paying for it, and does not very soon discharge that Debt, will be brought to a Court Martial for such fraudulent Behaviour. The non-commissioned Officers will therefore attend to this, and they will endeavour to know, at all Times, when and how every Man is employed, that no improper Practice may ever gain Ground; such a Practice as is here mentioned is most disgraceful and scandalous, and will be severely punished. Every Soldier ought to take a Pride in turning out with his Accoutrements clean and well put on, his Arms in perfect Order, and himself well dressed. A Soldier does not deserve the Name of one unless he may be trusted any where, and feels a Pride in his Appearance and Situation. The Soldiers must always behave to each other with Decency and Propriety, and if any one makes use of improper Language to another the Company should take it up immediately—nor is any Soldier to give way to that abominable Practice of Swearing; on no Account are the Soldiers to fight with each other. They should live on a friendly social Footing, and therefore all Frays are positively forbid on Pain of Punishment.

If a Soldier should be ill used by a Comrade he must complain to the Officer of his Company, but not, under the Pretence of doing Justice to himself, ill use the Offender. No Man is to
buy

buy up what is due to another, on Pain of not being repaid—this extends to Arrears, &c. &c.

Whenever a Man does not understand his Account, or whenever he thinks it in any Degree improper—in short, whenever he is not perfectly satisfied with it, he is at full Liberty, and he is hereby particularly desired, to address himself to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment for the Time being, who will have the Matter properly investigated and cleared up, provided the Soldier conducts himself on the Occasion in a decent soldier-like Manner. The Commanding Officer has not the smallest Idea that any improper Charge will ever be made against any Man knowingly, because he cannot suspect any Person of so dishonest and scandalous an Act: “but as he is ever determined to do impartial Justice, he is perfectly free of Access to any Soldier under his Command, on every Occasion,” and desires they will not scruple to make use of this proper Liberty which he gives them.—No Soldier must, on any Account, mix or engage in any Tumult or Mob, but, at all Times, to pay Obedience to the civil Power and its Magistrates. A Soldier is to consider he may some Time be the Protector and Defender of the Laws of his Country, but never the Violator of them. A Soldier must never game, that can never pass without Punishment if discovered; and a Soldier must avoid drinking, as the Cause of great Evil, and oftentimes Punishment. A Soldier, when under arms upon Duty, is not to presume to make an Answer to an Officer or non-commissioned Officer when found fault with or reprimanded; he must on no Account speak to a Man, but keep himself perfectly steady and attentive.

DRUMMERS.

THE Drummers must pay implicit Obedience to the Drum Major, and observe, with the utmost Exactness, his Directions in every Respect; they must arrive at as much Perfection as possible in beating the Drum and playing the Fife, and the Instruments on which they are taught, following, in the most minute Particulars the Drum Major's Directions. They must be regular, obedient, and well behaved, and they must consider

consider every Thing that is said respecting Soldiers as equally applying to them. They must be extremely neat in their Appearance, and they must never fail to repair to the Practice at the Hour fixed by the Drum Major: they inflict the corporal Punishment of the Regiment. The Drummers must be exact in all their Beatings, they must never vary a Note on any Account, nor ever be a Minute too soon or too late. It is absolutely necessary that they should be sober People, for if they are the least in Liquor it is discovered in a Moment by their Beating.

TAILORS.

THE Tailors of the Regiment must be equally divided amongst the Companies as far as it can be done. There must be always one Tailor kept in each Company, because when they are not collected at Head-quarters, or when the whole Regiment is not assembled, it is very convenient to have a Man attached to the Company who can keep the Clothes in Repair.

Whenever they are at Work at Head-quarters a Serjeant must be appointed to superintend them, and where practicable, if in Quarters, their working Room must be where a Serjeant lives, in order that he may have a constant Opportunity of keeping them at Work. The Dress of the Tailors when at Work must be their old Clothing, with Hair properly clubbed, and black Stocks; on no Account must they be going about Dirty Figures. If the Serjeant finds them drinking, or irregular, he must immediately confine them, reporting it to the Quarter-master. As soon as the Regiment arrives at its new Quarters for the Year, the Regiment's Clothing will be immediately put in Hand, and all the Tailors of the Regiment assembled if the Clothing is made at the Regiment, and a Serjeant (if a Tailor is not equal to be Master Tailor) appointed to attend them, under the Direction of the Quarter-master. They will be excused Parades, and will be allowed half an Hour for Breakfast and one Hour for Dinner: when they are remiss in Attendance they will be fined as well as punished: If absent half a Day they will lose Payment

Payment of a Pair of Breeches, if a Day a Coat, and be put in the Black-hole, and taken out at working Times and return when over, until they shew themselves attentive. Every Time a Tailor gets drunk he is to lose Payment of a Waistcoat and be sent to the Black-hole—and whatever Money may arise will be appropriated to the Hospital. The Master Tailor, or the Tailor who cuts, must be exact to a Nicety, as he will be answerable for any Loss, and the Quarter-master to any Deviation of the Pattern of the Regiment. Old Coats, Waistcoats, and Breeches are never to be disposed of till ordered by the Commanding Officer. Tailors not to be employed by Officers without the Consent of the Commanding Officer.

PRICES OF CLOTHING.

OFFICERS.

	s.	d.
A Suit, either laced or plain, Silk, } Hair, and Thread found, }	7	6
Turning a Coat, ditto ditto ditto ditto,	4	6
A coloured Coat, ...	3	6
Waistcoat, ...	2	0
Breeches, ...	2	0
Regimental Great Coat, ...	4	6

SERJEANTS.

A Suit, to find Trimmings, ...	3	8
Great Coat, ...	3	3
Musicians Suits, ...	5	5
Drummers Suit, with Lace, Tailors } to find Thread }	3	10

RANK AND FILE.

A Suit, Tailors to find Thread, . . .	2	6
Altering a Private's Coat into a Jacket,	0	8

OFFICERS

OFFICERS SERVANTS.

THE having Soldiers to attend Officers as Servants is an Indulgence which will certainly be granted; but no Recruit can be taken as a Servant—and no Man to be a Servant whom the Officer commanding the Company may think will make a good non-commissioned Officer, and no Man can be taken from another Company but through an Exchange, with the Consent of the Captains of the Companies, who must apply for such Exchange to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment. Any Man so exchanged must be, as near as possible, of the same Age and Size.

Servants will do all Duties with their Masters, and attend all Field Days, and Reviews of Arms, and Necessaries; their Masters will find them coloured Clothes: no Servant is to receive more than 1s. a Week. They must be kept complete with Necessaries, and this Order their Masters will see is complied with.

Whenever a Servant robs his Master, or behaves ill, he can never, on any Account, be again permitted to be employed as a Servant by any other Officer.

DRESS OF OFFICERS ON ALL OCCASIONS.

ALL Officers in Quarters must wear the Uniforms with Lappels buttoned back and Cape 3 Inches broad, the Cuffs 3½—10 large Buttons on each Lappel, two and two Lappels, 1 on Cape, ending at the bending of the Hip—4 on each Pocket and Cuff, 2 and 2—the Skirts to be hooked back, and fastened with black and gold Lace, ditto Button-holes, and a Uniform Epaulet, regimental Swords, with the Belt above the Coat—regimental Gaiters or Boots, according to the respective Duties.

Nothing is so unmilitary as seeing the Officers walk about in plain Clothes, and it is therefore absolutely forbid by his Majesty's Orders; nor must they, on any Account, wear any Waistcoat and Breeches with their Uniform but white Cloth, Kersey-mere, or Leathern Breeches, with regimental Buttons, made in the regimental Pattern, viz. Waistcoat cut round and single
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breasted, no Colour appearing; the Breeches to buckle at the Knee. They must wear the regimental Hat and Feather, put on in the regimental Manner. On no Account is any Officer to wear his Hat on the Back of his Head, nothing can be more vulgar, unmilitary, or ungentleman-like in Appearance; they must always wear a black leathern Stock, and an exact regimental Club and Rosette tied close to the Head. No Boots must be worn but the exact regimental Pattern. They are uniform on all Occasions, except on Reviews and Field-days with Arms; but in the Afternoon, when Officers are off Duty or Parade, they may wear Shoes. When under Arms, on Guard, Orderly, or on Duty, the Officers are dressed as above described—wearing the Sash and Gorget, the Sword-belt over the Coat, long black regimental cloth Gaiters, with gilt Buttons; and, at all times, they must have the Clubs of their Hair of the regimental Size and Pattern, tied close to the Head and powdered. They must take Care not to get any Article of Dress or Accoutrements that is not exactly of the regimental Pattern, because they will absolutely not be allowed to make use of it. They must, on all Occasions, wear proper regimental Gloves with their Uniform, which must be clean. They must have regimental Great Coats, blue, with black Velvet Collars and Cuffs, regimental Buttons, double breasted, and Pockets in the Sides; and when they wear their Great Coats on Duty they must wear the Sword-belt over the Coat—when they wear them without being sashed they must have the Sword-belt under the Coat as usual—Gorgetts with black Riband Rosettes—Grenadiers two Epaulets, with the Grenade; Light-infantry ditto, with Bugle-horn, small Buttons on Jackets, Caps the same of the Men.

DRESS OF THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, PRIVATES, &c.

SERJEANTS.

THE Dress of the Serjeants as follows:—The regimental Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches, with black Legins, regimental Hat and Feather, black leathern Stock, Hair clubbed in the regimental Form, quite close to the Head, with the regimental

regimental Ornament, and neatly powdered, the Sword, with the Belt and Plate over the Coat—the Sword to have the proper white-wash leathern Knot to the Hilt, wash leathern Gloves—every Thing about him as neat and as clean as possible, setting an Example of Decency and Appearance. The Serjeant Major in every Respect has his Dress like that of another Serjeant, excepting his Coat of finer Cloth, besides a Distinction in the Epaulet and Sash; the same as the Quarter-master Serjeant. The Serjeant Major, Quarter-master Serjeant, Drill Serjeants, and Pay Serjeants of Companies to wear regimental Canes as an Addition to their Dress.

DRUMMERS.

On a Parade they must be in their Uniform Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches, black Legins, black Stock, Hair clubbed exactly like the Men, either powdered or not; they are to wear Swords, with Belts over the Coats, white leathern Gloves, and their powdering is regulated as the Privates; Grenadier Drummers Hair platted.

RANK AND FILE.

Hair clubbed and perfectly well powdered, regimental Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches, black Legins and black Stocks—the Buttons of the Clothes bright; the Night Sentries always in Foraging Caps, as well as all the Men of the Guard, when it grows dark. In going about Quarters they must always be dressed exactly as they are ordered to be on Parades, with their Side-arms; of Course, it is understood, they need not powder afresh for Drill. At Drills they parade with or without Arms, as may be ordered: Orderly Men with their Side-arms only, unless on real Service, when no Man is to be without his Arms, and fully accoutred on all Duties—and at all Parades to be fully accoutred, except ordered otherwise.

GENERAL ORDERS ABOUT DRESS.

ON all Occasions whatever, the upper Hook of every Coat to be hooked through the Shirt, both Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates. The upper Hook must be at the Top of the Lappel where it joins the Collar and the second Hook at the third Button-hole from the Top of the Lappel. No laced Frills to be worn by any Person—and all Frills, including Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, &c. must be full two Inches broad, neither more nor less, which must be strictly attended to in making all the Shirts. If the Serjeant, who has the Care of the Company, allows a Man to have a Shirt made by his Washerwoman contrary to this Order, he will be obliged to pay for the Alteration himself. It is also particularly recommended to Officers not to wear very broad Frills, which have certainly a vulgar Appearance. The whole Regiment must be absolutely uniform in the Size of the Club, and the Shape of it, from the Officer to the Private, so they must all have their Hair clubbed with the regimental clubbing Iron. It must be tied close to the Head, the Top and Bottom must both be nearly even in Size, the Bottom a little less than the Top, and the Whole must wear the regimental Strap and Officers Rosette, exactly the same Size and Make, according to the Pattern in the Adjutant's Hands. The Hair must be powdered before the Strap or Rosette is put on, so that it may always appear black and clean, and the Hair must be quite white, but not clotted together; Officers riband Rosettes, with as small a Band as possible to tie. The Hats, as above ordered, must all be the same exactly as to Make and Cock in every Particular, from the Commandant, or Lieutenant Colonel, to the Private; and in order to make this uniform through the Regiment a proper Hatter will be employed in the Regiment—and to preserve the Hats in good Order, a Stoppage from each Man, at the Rate of 6d. per Annum, will be allowed the Man employed. This to be paid half yearly, and for which he must find Blocks, and all other Materials for cleaning the Hats of the Regiment, whenever necessary, and find Hooks and Tape to fasten them on with. The same with the Stocks, as nothing is more unmilitary, or shew such an unsoldier-like Appearance, as large Bundles

cles round the Neck. The Button of the Hat must be placed very high. All Hats must be worn well forward on the Face, and over the right Eye, not too much on one Side, but in such a Manner that the front Cock comes about in a perpendicular Line over the left Eye so that the Hat may clear the Firelock well. The Hats of the Serjeants, Drummers, and Rank and File must always be tied on at all Times, so they must be furnished with proper black Cruppers, which have a Hook at one End, and coming close and tight under the Club, hook on to an Eye fastened for the Purpose to the Hat. The Feathers must be quite upright in the Hats—on no Account whatever to be leaning back. The Clothing to be managed in the following Manner:—The first Year to be worn as it comes from the Clothier, the Waistcoats being turned at the Expiration of the half Year; the second Year, immediately after the Review, to be turned and made up with new velvet Lappels, Cuffs and Collars if wanted, and the Waistcoat Fronts made up, taking the old Waistcoats for Backs; these Waistcoats turned at the Expiration of the half Year if necessary. New Lace to be put to any Coats that want it when they are turned; it can always be got from the Clothier, in case the Clothing is made by the Clothier and not made up by the Regiment. Before a new Set of Clothing is made the Men must be measured by regimental Tailors, the Size and Name put to each Measure, with the Company the Man belongs to—and the Measures of any absent Men must be sent; also those of the Recruits as they are got, to fill up the Vacancies that may have been at the Time of the said measuring. If the Regiment is still incomplete at the Time of the Clothing coming, the Suits for Vacancies must be calculated for Men according to the Establishment of the Regiment for Height. By these Means there will be very little Alteration of new Clothing at the Regiment, and the regimental Tailors Work will be reduced to these Articles, viz. turning Clothes and making up Waistcoat Fronts, black Legins, and fitting the Clothing of Recruits.

The Men will be under Stoppages as per King's Order; the Clothier being paid in that Proportion for this additional Expence. No Soldier to be permitted to have any other Clothing than what are regimental. A Soldier's Clothes may be old, but they ought never to be ragged or in Holes; Buttons to be kept
with

with the Regiment, and when lost to be immediately replaced; Spots to be taken out as soon as they appear, and every other Circumstance attended to that can render a Soldier neat and clean. The Quarter Master should always have in Store Buttons and Cloth to mend Coats and Waistcoats, Shoe-soles, and many other small regimental Articles, which constantly occur and are always wanted. The Pay Serjeants of Companies by this Means can always be supplied, and repay the Quarter-Master for what is taken from his Store. Attention is particularly recommended to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and to the Captains of Companies, that the Expence may fall as easy as possible on the Soldier.

RECRUITS, AND RECRUITING INSTRUCTIONS.

THE Recruiting Instructions of the 106th Regiment are to be as follows, and are never to be deviated from:—The Standard to be proportioned according to the Orders given from Head-quarters. The Parties to beat up at all Places of Amusements and Market Towns, within ten Miles of their Stations, or further, if thought advisable by the Recruiting Officer.

Any Man enlisted that is not exactly conformable to the mentioned Standard will be rejected, and the entire Expence will fall on the Officer or non-commissioned Officer commanding the Party. The Officer or non-commissioned Officer commanding each Recruiting Party is, every two Months, to make up an Abstract of the Number of Men raised the preceding two Months, and transmit it to the Officer Commanding the Regiment; he is also to transmit a Duplicate of the same, together with a very regular and exact Account of the Expences which have attended the said Service during that Period. For Particulars of this Article see the second Article of the 17th Section of the Articles of War, Page 70 and 71.

The above Abstracts not to mention the Subsistence of the Parties—and the first to be dated the first 24th after the Party arrives at its Station, and go on regularly afterwards. Besides these an Abstract is to be sent of the Subsistence of the Parties to Head-quarters every 24th, beginning as above mentioned—

as also any Money that may have been expended for Necessaries for them and their Recruits, using the strictest Economy, as the Officer commanding will not expect that any of the Party are brought back in Debt.

As the Recruits are inlisted, the Officer or non-commissioned Officer is to send a Return of their Names, Age, and Size—the Dates of inlisting and attesting, and the Places of Nativity—as also their Descriptions, made out in the exact Form of the Register. Whenever Recruits are sent to the Regiment their Attestations must be sent with them, in Charge of the non-commissioned Officer.

An Account of all Smarts received by the Parties to be kept, and they are to be accounted for by the Officer or non-commissioned Officer commanding the Parties to the Officer commanding the Regiment in the different Abstracts, as in the Form No. 3, that he may give Orders for the Distribution thereof when the Parties join the Regiment, attending to the Recommendations of the Officers. Forms of the Accounts and Returns that are to be sent to the Regiment accompanying these Instructions, viz. No. 1, 2, 3, and 4—No. 370.

No Recruit to be brought to the Regiment in Debt, or as little as possible, and this depends in a great Measure on the Officer and his Party.

WHEN RECRUITING.

THE Parties take their new Clothing with them if Necessary, and they must be extremely careful of them, and they must never wear them but on Sundays, and that not till the old Clothes be bad; when they beat up they must be perfectly powdered. On Sundays the Parties perfectly powdered and clean, the same as in Quarters, and go to Church every Sunday. Every Thing must be put on in the neatest Manner on a March, and the Parties must march in their Hats, well put on, and their Hair clubbed and powdered. The Officer commanding will judge of the Diligence and Conduct of the non-commissioned Officers employed in the Service by the Number of fine Recruits they raise, the Order of the Party, &c. &c. &c.

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The Parties must march as regularly on the Road by Files as if on a March with the Regiment. Should the Commandant hear, by any Means, of a Party being irregular or slovenly, he will lay it to the Charge of the non-commissioned Officer commanding, unless when an Officer is present, and then he must be accountable for it.

If any Man, who is on this Duty, disobeys the Orders of his non-commissioned Officer, or behaves any Way improperly, he is to be reported to the Head-quarters of the Regiment immediately. On the March, as soon as the Parties arrive in Quarters, the Hats must be particularly attended to. The same Degree of Cleanliness, Order, and Regularity must be observed in a recruiting Party, for nothing makes the real Discipline of a Regiment more. Every Officer or non-commissioned Officer going on the recruiting Service must have a Copy of these Instructions, Attestations, and a Beating Order. The List of recruiting Parties, the Days of their March, and their Destinations must always be inserted in the Daily Orderly Books, and likewise any Change in their Destinations that may happen.

Non-commissioned Officers are never to be employed as Servants, and Officers Servants are to be considered as of the Party, and must occasionally beat up, and are subject to be ordered to the Regiment.

A Credit of 30*l.* to a Subaltern, and 50*l.* to a Captain, will be given, observing that 20*l.* must be expended before you draw again for subsistence Levy for Recruits, and you may then draw again, by which Means you are never to be more than 30*l.* or 50*l.* in Debt; you are not to include your Subsistence, but make it a separate Charge.

When Recruits join the Regiment they are to be lotted for with the utmost Impartiality. If some Companies have more Vacancies than others, they must first be completed to the Strength of other Companies by lotting, and then the Whole must lot equally. If there are as many as make a File per Company, after the Companies are completed to the same Strength, they must be formed in two or three Ranks, according to their Sizes, and each Lot must comprehend a File. The greatest Care must be taken to quarter them with really good Soldiers, who can give them every necessary Instruction, and set them a good Example. If the Quarters should be so small

as to prevent you leaving double Billets; for this Purpose they must be quartered as close to non-commissioned Officers, or very good Men, as possible, who must constantly have an Eye to them, and in this Case in particular, they must be put in a perfect good House of Quarters; these Circumstances must be very much attended to indeed, because much depends on the Care of a Recruit at first, and therefore it becomes one of the most essential Details. Every possible Care must be taken to instruct a Recruit in every Part of the Detail—such as the Care of his Arms and Accoutrements, the Method of dressing himself, messing, Guards, Sentries, &c. &c.

A Recruit must be brought into the Ranks as soon as possible consistent with forming him well; but the Person instructing him must be patient and gentle, using Sharpness (but that as little as possible) when he finds it necessary to rouse him, which is the Case sometimes upon joining. As soon as appointed to a Company not a Moment must be lost in fitting his Clothes to him, and equipping him with every Article of regimental Necessaries. He must not be deficient in a single Article in a very few Days after he joins, and his Hair properly cut, &c. &c. which is strongly recommended to be done immediately on enlisting and prior to his joining, taking Care not to cut it too far back.

FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS can seldom be given in Time of War—it may, nevertheless, not be amiss to give Orders concerning them: No Man is to have a Furlough (excepting for a very short Time and small Distance, and upon the most urgent Occasion) who is not perfect in his Exercise, who has been irregular in his Conduct, and who has not such an Attachment to the Regiment that he may be depended upon not to listen to those who may persuade him to solicit for his Discharge, or be persuaded to desert. There is to be inserted at the Bottom of every Furlough a Request to all Officers in the King's Service, or others, who may read the same, to write to the Regiment if in Case the Bearer appears unfoldier-like in his Dress and

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Manners,

Manners, or behaves improperly ; and every Company must have printed Furloughs in which the Man's Description must be inserted. Nothing but Sickness, or the most urgent Necessity, can excuse a Soldier's not returning to his Time, and this must appear by a Certificate from a Surgeon, or some other credible Person. The Renewal of a Furlough from any Person whatever will not exempt a Soldier from the Punishment his Absence deserves; unless the Cause of such Renewal be satisfactory to the Commanding Officer.

Any Man found guilty by a Court Martial, shall forfeit all future Title to Furloughs, or any other Indulgence, until a Continuance of good Behaviour shall retrieve his Character as a Soldier, and merit the Approbation of his Officers.

When on Furlough a Soldier must be full as neat and uniform in his Dress as in Quarters, and he must always appear according to the regimental Order. Whenever he is in a Place where Soldiers are quartered he must wait on the Commanding Officer and shew his Furlough.

Men desiring Furloughs are to apply to the Commanding Officer of their Company, who can never give a Furlough without applying to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment for his Permission. An Officer, upon a Man's rejoining his Company, will make the same known to the Commanding Officer, and return his Furlough.

WORKING MEN.

MANY People think, that allowing the Soldiers to work is doing them Harm instead of Good—so it is unless well regulated, but if this is the Case no Ill can arise from it ; it must be under the following Restrictions:—In the first Place it must not be allowed of when it interferes with the Duty of the Regiment ; for Instance, when the Regiment is assembled for its Exercises—or in the beginning of the Spring, when the Companies are exercising in their different Quarters, so as to be well prepared before the Regiment assembles: but at convenient Times it may be permitted. The Men allowed to work must, before they begin to work, deliver into the Store their Necessaries,

faries, according to the regimental Order, and they must produce old Things—such as Jackets, Stockings, old Shirts, &c. which may serve them to work in. They must on these Occasions put on no Part of the regimental Clothes in Wear; they must throw up all their Pay, towards the clearing them in the Books, and as much of the Profits of their Work as is reasonable; they must be seen by the non-commissioned Officer of the Squad every Morning before they go to work, and every Evening when their Work is done. On Sundays they must parade with the rest of the Men, and go to Church; for which Purpose they will have sufficient Necessaries delivered to them out of the Company's Store to dress themselves on that Day, which are all to be sent to the Washerwoman's, or taken again into the Store before they return to their Work on Monday Morning; these Regulations apply to single Men, and such married ones as cannot be depended upon to take Care of their Necessaries. They must also be under Arms on Thursdays, unless the Commanding Officer of the Quarter thinks it proper to dispense with their Attendance. This Indulgence is to be permitted, on no Condition, but upon these it is evidently an Advantage to the Regiment, and a great Ease to the Men themselves. The Men are to be permitted to do no dirty Work, such as Coal-heaving, &c. otherwise they acquire a slovenly and unsoldier-like Habit. The married Men may be allowed to work, at the Discretion of the Officer commanding the Company.

By some it is alleged, that letting Men work renders them awkward in their Exercises—it may a little, but, if once thoroughly disciplined, they will soon be perfected again.

This Objection is a very groundless one indeed, and holds good only where Discipline is relaxed; of Course, no Recruit must be allowed to work till he is perfectly formed.

All working Men must be called in when there is a general Exercise of the whole Quarter, unless it materially interrupts the Course of their Work, which in the Harvest Time it sometimes does; in which Case the Officer commanding the Quarter may dispense with their Attendance at his Discretion. If working Men behave irregular they must not be allowed to work any more.

MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE is to be discouraged in the Regiment as much as possible. A Regiment has generally more Women than can possibly be allowed to embark for foreign Service. Two or three Women per Company may do very well, if they are industrious—when there are more they are often much distressed. Officers must explain to the Men the many Miseries Women are exposed to, even in England, when there are too many of them, and particularly on Service—and by every Sort of Persuasion prevent their marrying if possible. If these Considerations have no Effect, Officers are to enquire into the Character of each Woman, and never give their Consent unless she is able to maintain herself separate from her Husband whenever the Service requires it.

No Man who presumes to marry contrary to the Consent of the Officer commanding his Company, and the Commanding Officer, is to be allowed separate Lodgings, or to be out of Quarters, or to have any Indulgence a good Soldier may merit, but always kept to his Billet and Mess. If any married Man who may be allowed Lodgings, is found in any Instance irregular, he must be immediately recalled to his Quarters.

Married Men's Conduct to be examined particularly, that they may be prevented from running in Debt. When a Soldier's Wife, from Idleness or otherwise, cannot sufficiently contribute to her own Maintenance, and is found to encroach on the Man's Subsistence, so that he cannot live in a proper Manner, he must be obliged to mess, as the Care of the Man should be the first Object of Attention—and such a bad Soldier's Wife must be got rid of as soon as possible. If any Soldier's Wife brings in a Debt of a longer Standing than a Fortnight, for Washing or any Thing else, such Debt will not be allowed, but the Money stopped for such a Debt will be applied for the Use of the Sick.

QUARTERING AND SQUADDING.

THE Regiment, when in Quarters where they are billeted, must always be lotted into as many Quarters as there are Companies, each Company must have a separate Quarter, and the Quarter of one Company must not in the least interfere with that of another; sometimes it cannot be avoided that some Men are in the same House; in short, each Company's Quarter must be as compact in itself as possible—by which Means, however, the larger the Quarter may be, the Companies will, in general, be tolerably close, and easy to be inspected by Officers and non-commissioned Officers. The only Case of Interference that will ever be allowed of is that of Officers Servants, who will always be quartered in the Manner most convenient for their Masters. The Pay Serjeant must live in his own Quarter, and have the Charge of the Company's private Stores. All married Men's Lodgings must be in their own Quarters, as nearly as possible. Each Company must be divided into four Squads, with an equal Number of non-commissioned Officers in each, and when the eldest is on Duty, the Charge of the Squad falls on the next in the Squad, and the whole Company under the Care of the Pay Serjeant, who is never on Duty, and who is answerable for all Neglect in the different Squads. The Squads must be as distinct and separate as possible; in short, as much so as Companies are. The Squad is entirely in Charge of its own Serjeant, or in his Absence the Corporal, who commands it.

The same Rules for quartering and squadding hold good on a March, and in all Situations whatever, and the List of Quarters must be made out accordingly. The non-commissioned Officers must also be kept to the same Squads, as nearly as they can be. The greatest Care must be taken to quarter Recruits with old Soldiers, as also those Men who are at all irregular in their Conduct—because if such are quartered by themselves they cannot be so well attended to, and so properly managed.—Men's Credit in a new Quarter is always to be cried down, and no Soldier can change his Billet without Leave of the Officer commanding the Company, and that never out of the District of the Company's Quarter; no Soldier to be out of Quarters after Tattoo beating without Leave. Quarters must be inspected every Night by a non-commissioned Officer, and the Report

next

next Morning made to the Officer of the Day; and every Soldier to be in Bed by Ten. If it appears that any Men are drunken, and it is suspected they may get up after Inspection, that Quarter to be re-visited, and the Man, if up, to be ordered into Confinement.

The Men's Rooms always to be swept out every Morning, their Necessaries and Accoutrements to be hung up—Beds to be smoothed as soon as the Men get up. Bed and Bedding to be well cleaned out in coming into Quarters.

MESSING, INSPECTING QUARTERS AND APPOINTMENTS, STORE-ROOM, STORES, &c.

THE regular Messing of a Regiment is one of its most essential Details, and must be paid great Attention to; Soldiers should be obliged every Day to boil the Pot, or promote Health, correct Drunkenness and Gaming, and all the Evils that attend such Crimes. Upon arrival of the Regiment into its Quarters, the best Meat Market-day must be ascertained, and that Day must be fixed on for laying in the Messes. The Duty of the Regiment must be so regulated, that the Men have proper Time on this Day to go to Market and lay in their Provisions for the Week. Each non-commissioned Officer goes to Market with his Squad at the Hour appointed; the Pay Sergeant goes likewise, and they see that a proper Quantity of good wholesome Meat is laid in for each Man, according as the Situation will allow, and which the Commanding Officer on the Spot must be the best Judge of, with a proper Quantity of Bread, viz. a Six-penny or Nine-penny Loaf, as the Man may want Vegetables; the Remainder of the Pay is kept by the eldest Soldier of each Mess. In Case of a single Billet, of Course, the Man so quartered, takes the Remainder of his own Money, and during the Week provides his Vegetables, if it is at the Time of Year when they buy Greens; when they buy Potatoes, of Course, they are provided where the Meat is bought; whatever little Matter is necessary for Flour, &c. is advanced by the oldest of each Mess, and, at the Expiration of the Week, the Surplus, if any, is divided. The first Man
for

for Duty should only provide for half a Week at a Time. As soon as the Messes are laid in, the Pay Serjeants make out the Provision Return, and the Officers of the Companies must inspect the Messes at two o'Clock the next Day, if the Market has been on a Saturday—if on any other Day they must inspect them on the Day they are laid in, or the next Day, at the Hour most convenient for the regimental Duty, and the Return must be given in, signed by the Officer commanding the Company, the next Day, at the orderly Time, and delivered by the Adjutant, or acting Adjutant, to the Officer commanding the Regiment.

The Day for laying in the Messes, and Time for the Officers Inspection, must be inserted in the Orderly Book on the Arrival of the Regiment in its Quarters; and, of Course, it remains the same during the Stay of the Regiment in that Quarter. In the same Order must be mentioned the Rate of Subsistence. At the same Time that the Officers inspect the Messes they must inspect the Quarters and married Men's Rooms; a Report of these Inspections must stand at the Bottom of the Provision Returns.

In Barracks, the non-commissioned Officers who have the Care of Rooms or Squads, will be answerable that the allotted Proportion of Pay is regularly laid out for Provisions for each Mess. A Report to be made of the Quality and Quantity bought to the Officer Commanding the Company, who will make a Return for the Commanding Officer every Sunday Morning, agreeable to the Form annexed. Each Mess to be furnished with a proper Compliment of Knives, Forks, Spoons, and Trenchers; these Articles to be removed from Quarter to Quarter, with each Company's Store Chest. A Dinner Drum will be beat every Day at One o'Clock, at which Time the Men will dine; they will sit down in a decent Regular Manner.

When there are two Officers they take it Day and Day; when only one he takes the Whole, and the Captain goes round sometimes one and sometimes the other of the Squads, as may appear most adviseable to him. Besides these Inspections, the non-commissioned Officers of Squads, and also the Pay Serjeant, must frequently visit the Men's Rooms, without previous Notice, to see that they are clean, the Windows open to let in Air, and Arms and Accoutrements clean and hung up properly.

They

They must also look in on the Men at dinner Hours, to see that they cook regularly and do not dispose of their Meat for Liquor. Whenever this is suspected, those on whom the Suspicion falls must be seen at Dinner every Day, and not allowed to dine till so visited. These accidental Visitations must also be made by the Officers, who will occasionally walk into the Cantonments at the dinner Hour, and call in at some of the Houses. When an Officer visits the Messes the Rooms must be perfectly clean, Windows open, and Beds made; and every Article of Accoutrements in Charge of each Man must be hung up in perfect Order in his Room; the Arms with the Cocks of the Locks down. Each Man's Things must hang as nearly as possible together—his Hat hung up with the Back upwards under his Arms and Belts—no Dust must be on any Part of his Appointments—all the iron and brass Work of his Arms must be frequently rubbed over with a dry Rag, but the less Oil that is used the better, as it only serves to make the Things look dull, excepting in wet Weather, and then it prevents them from Rust. No Part of the iron Work must be cleaned with any Thing that is gritty, and the Buts and Stocks of the Firelocks constantly rubbed and made to shine.

Whenever a Stitch is loose about any Part of a Man's Appointments he must report it to his Squad or non-commissioned Officer, because a Soldier must learn to keep his Things in Order without a Person's inspecting them every Day; and if he fails in this he must be dealt with accordingly; in short, when any Part of Soldier's Appointments is made in Quarters it must be precisely conformable to the regimental Pattern, in the most minute Particular. Whatever Arms there may be in Store must be well examined, rubbed over, and oiled a little every Saturday by some Men of the Company ordered for that Purpose; or, if the Messes are not laid in on a Saturday, it must be done on the Day they are—in short, always so, that when the Officer inspects the Messes he may see that this has been done.

The Store Room must be quite dry and weather tight, and large enough to contain the Regiment's Stores; every Thing must be hung up in them in the greatest Order, for which there must be sufficient Room. The Quarter-master is the Person responsible for the Stores, and he must order the Men to clean up the Things whenever he finds it necessary. Whenever a
Man

Man places any Thing in the Store, his Name must be put upon it, as it must on all Things in Store belonging to Deserters, dead Men, or on Furlough, specifying the same—such a Man deserted, dead, discharged, or on Furlough.

INSPECTION, AND CARE OF NECESSARIES AND WASHING.

THE Compliment of Necessaries is always to be kept complete, otherwise a Soldier cannot appear as he ought. In order to prevent any Waste of Necessaries by losing them or disposing of them, the Officers commanding Companies must make an accurate Inspection of them every Monday Morning, and at the Hour most convenient, according to the Duty ordered for the Day; and the first Monday of every Month a strict Inspection of every Article of a Man's Necessaries must be made, and at orderly Time the next Day he must give in to the Adjutant an Account of the Deficiencies, specifying the Men's Names who are thus deficient, and he must certify that he has ordered such Deficiencies to be completed; this Return, signed by the Officers commanding Companies, will be given to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment. If he finds that a Man has made away with any of his Necessaries he must immediately confine him, and report it to the Commanding Officer in the Quarters: this Inspection must take place at the Pay Serjeant's Quarters, or wherever the Company can be most conveniently assembled. It must always be observed, that the Shirts are marked with the Man's Name and Company. The Men must shew every individual Article of their Necessaries, and if any one has disposed of any Thing the utmost Pains must be taken to discover the Buyer, as he is liable to a severe Penalty according to the Articles of War. If a Soldier loses any Article of his Necessaries, and does not immediately report it to his Squad non-commissioned Officer, he must be taken to task severely for it. At these Inspections it must be seen a strict Attention is paid that the Linen are properly washed, and in Case any Neglect appears in the Washerwoman employed, she is no longer to have that Indulgence. Whenever a Field-

day, or other Duty, interferences with this Inspection, it must be made on the next Day instead of the Monday, which must be ordered by the Commanding Officer in the Quarter accordingly; but if a March interferes it must be done the first halting Day after the said Monday, likewise by an Order inserted in the Orderly Books.

No Serjeant's Wife can wash for the private Men, for Officers she may: any Serjeant suffering his Wife to wash for the Men will be reduced, as unworthy the Commission he fills, and tried by a Court Martial for Disobedience of Orders; when reduced their Wives may wash for the Privates.

PAY SERJEANTS.

THE Serjeant who is Pay Serjeant does no Duty, except attending the Drills of his Company and Regiment. He keeps all the Accounts of the Men and Companies Books, and his Captain allows him 1s. 6d per Week; the Register Book of Casualties, by Death and Desertions, is kept by itself. Every Part of the Men's Dress is made completely uniform, if a Soldier appears in any Thing otherwise it will be immediately altered, and at the Pay Serjeant's Expence. As Confidence is placed in him it is his Duty to see every Part of his Orders obeyed, and to give Information to his Officer of any improper Conduct that may come to his Knowledge of the non-commissioned Officers or Privates of his Company. He attends the Marketing of Provisions, and is answerable that every Article is bought to the best Advantage to the Men; and he sees that proper Colouring, &c. &c. &c. is made for the Use of the Men, when they are not supplied by the Serjeant Major, that no Excuse may be made to prevent, at all Times, their appearing in the cleanest Manner possible. No Pay Serjeant, or any Serjeant can draw pay but through the Officer who pays the Company, and can never have the entire Pay and Management of a Company—that must always be in the Hands of an Officer; and no Officer can pay more than two Companies, except when Necessity makes it unavoidable.

Whenever a Man dies or deserts, it is to be mentioned in the Companies Book of Casualties, with the Credits due to him;

all Charges, admitted in the Contingent Bill, are to be given to the Paymaster, or Officer paying Companies, whenever ordered. The greatest Attention possible must be paid to keep the Men out of Debt. The Pay Serjeant must pay the Washing Bills of those Men who cannot be trusted, and the Washer-woman must bring her Bill weekly—if she omits she is not to be paid. The Pay Serjeant must keep the Companies Books regular, and every Muster compares them with the Adjutant's and Paymaster's Book, to see that all Casualties and broken Periods of the Company tally with their Books.

The Pay Serjeants must attend to the loading and packing of the Baggage on a March, as they are accountable for the Safety of it; they must constantly be in the Way to answer every Question respecting their Companies that may be required.

COMPANIES.

THE Companies are to be formed into four Squads, each Squad to be under the Care of a Serjeant and Corporal, and one Lance Corporal; there will likewise be one Lance Serjeant to each Company, to do Duty in the Squads as Occasion may require—he is to mount Guard as a Serjeant and do the Duty of a Serjeant, and is to be obeyed as such. He wears the Corporal's Uniform, and when on Guard has the Sash and Pike—at other Times his Firelock and Accoutrements: a Lance Corporal, by his Merit, may be made a Serjeant. The Companies are constantly to be sized from Flank to Centre of each Rank, the tallest Men standing on the Flanks, and the lesser Men in the Centre of each Rank—each Rank and File nearly of the same Height. This Rule must be constantly established, and on no Account be altered; each Man must always know his Place when he falls into the Ranks, and his right and left Hand Files. When Men are absent on Duty, or otherwise, in falling in on their Squad and Company's Parade, such Vacancy remains open till the Ranks or Files are closed; this Method of sizing always to be attended to on all Guards and every other Duty.

ORDERLY MEN.

THERE will constantly be an Orderly Serjeant and Corporal for the Day of each Company, when the Strength of the non-commissioned Officers will allow it ; they make the Morning Reports to the Officer of the Company, as per Form ; they remain in the Barracks to answer every Call, and to acquaint the Officer of the Company with all Orders, either verbal or written. They must be very Particular in reporting Absentees at Tattoo beating—and should they, at any Hour of the Day or Night, suspect any Man of dishonourably deserting his Colours, they must immediately report their Suspicions to their Officer ; and to the Adjutant, or Serjeant, they report all Extraordinaries ; and when a Man of their Company is confined, and a Crime given in, they deliver a Copy of it to their own Officer, the Adjutant, and the Commanding Officer. They are to see the Men's Hair well combed out, and this the Pay Serjeant must attend to.

REGIMENTAL BOOKS.

THERE is to be a Book of the whole Insertion of the Standing Orders of the Regiment, which is to be given to every Officer by the Adjutant on his first joining the Regiment, and he is to Copy it with his own Hand. Every Officer is to have a Copy of this Standing Orderly Book, and one is to be in Possession of the Quarter-master for his Information and that of the non-commissioned Officers. All General Orders, Official Letters, States and Returns, the Proceedings and Sentences of a Court Martial are to be booked, that Recourse may be had to them at all Times.

Books are to be kept in each Company for the regular Insertion of the daily Orders, which are never to be written on loose Scraps of Paper. A general Entry of the Annual Inspection, the Receipts of Clothing, Arms, Accoutrements, and Ammunition is to be regularly kept by the Adjutant ; and also Registers of the Names, Age, Size, &c. of the Men—and Books for the like

like Insertions are to be kept in each Company, and occasionally compared with the General Book, according to the Orders on that Head. An Adjutant's Memorandum Book is to be kept, which is an Extra^t of Casualties, &c from the General Register, and includes all the Reductions and Appointments of non-commissioned Officers; this serves to make out the Muster Roll by and for the Inspection of the Commissary, as well as for the Comparison of the Paymaster's Book. A regular Review Return Book must be kept, all original Orders and Courts Martial, as well as Attestations, must be tied up in separate Parcels, according to their Year, and docketed regularly, referring to the Page where they are entered, which must agree exactly with the Indexes.

The Companies Books for the Insertion of the Men's Accounts must be kept in the most accurate Manner. The Pay Serjeants of Companies, when going on Leave of Absence, are always to deliver the Books (with the Men's Accounts, and those ordered for the Purposes before mentioned) into the Charge of such Persons as the Commanding Officers of Companies shall authorize. These Books are to be provided at the Expence of the Captains, and are to be forth-coming upon such Occasions as shall be thought expedient.

When any Soldier dies or deserts, and carries away any Part of his Clothing, Arms, or Accoutrements, a Return is to be made, in Writing, of what is lost, and sent to the Adjutant; such Things as may have been left are to be taken into the Company's Stores immediately.

TRANSFERS.

THE Transfers to be entered in the General and Company Books as soon as they take place, so that no Mistake may arise from Delay. Whenever a Company receives a Man as a non-commissioned Officer, or for any other Reason, the Company that transfers if it does not receive a non-commissioned Officer in Return, must receive a Man from the Company on which, in the Course of the Transfer, it falls to give a Man to the said Company; and a Company so giving a Man must set apart

its non-commissioned Officers and Officers Servants and four Men, including Lance Corporals if it has any—out of the Remainder the Captain chuses.

After a General Review, an Action, or the furnishing of Drafts, should it be found necessary to level the Companies, the strong ones, after reserving to themselves half the best Men of each Rank as they usually size, are to give up the Remainder, in order that as many may be drawn from them as comes to their Proportion to furnish to the weak Companies.

The Men to be transferred are to be formed according to Size, either in two or three Ranks, as the Commanding Officer may think most proper—and to be drawn for by Files if the Number wanted by the weak Companies will admit of it, if not, the Names of the front Rank only to be put in a Hat, and drawn one by one, beginning with the senior Company; the other Ranks to be drawn for in like Manner.

The Flank Companies to be always kept as complete as the Strength of the Regiment will admit of; therefore, whenever Men are wanted to complete or improve either of these Companies, the Commanding Officer will fix on such Men of the Battalion as he shall judge best adapted for these Companies; but, that none of the Battalion Companies may in particular suffer by the giving away their best Men and receiving those of a more indifferent Figure in their Room, a Roster is established that the Companies may furnish in Rotation, beginning with the eldest: Therefore, when a Company is obliged to furnish a Grenadier, or a Light-infantry Man, out of its Turn, if a Grenadier, the Captain of it is to have the Choice of that Company whose Turn it appears to be by the Roster—one File on the Right, and one File on the Left; (with the Officers Servants excepted) if a Light-infantry Man, to have the Choice of that Company, except two Files on the Right and two on the Left, with the Officers Servants. If the Men chosen by the Commanding Officer were to complete either of the Flank Companies, the Vacancy must, of Course, remain in the Companies whose Turns it were to furnish the Men; but if an Exchange only is intended, the Grenadier or Light-infantry Man to be transferred are to join the Battalion Companies who were ordered to furnish the Men in their Room, without having Regard to the Roster.

Upon

Upon the Arrival of Recruits at Head-quarters, should any one of them have a Brother in the Regiment before him, and not be drawn to the same Company, he is to be resigned to the Company which had the first, and that from which he is taken is to have from the other Company a Draft of all the Recruits it got that Day from the same Rank the Brother stood in; if that Company did not on that Day draw a Man of the same Size, it must give a Draft of three who have not been above one Year in the Regiment. Should Brothers come up together as Recruits, the Companies which get them are to draw Lots for all, and the Company that wins to give the others a Draft, as above directed.

When a Man is transferred from one Company to another, he is to leave his Arms and Accoutrements behind him.

The Balances of the transferred Men are to be paid immediately to or by the Companies they go to, as this Exchange is always intended for the Good of the Service; and no Transfer to be made, on any Account, but on the usual Days of Muster, except on very particular Occasions.

DRILL.

AS it is at the Drill a Soldier receives the first Impressions of his Duty and the Service, and as first Impressions are generally the strongest, the utmost Care, Caution, Assiduity, Temper, and Perseverance are expected from those who may at any Time be appointed to conduct it. Men even of the most lively and willing Dispositions are, in the first Attempts to learn any Art or Profession, however simple in its Nature, frequently awkward, and often appear stupid—Officers and non-commissioned Officers should, therefore, be most particular as to their Treatment of Recruits; the greatest Moderation and Management is required in the first training of them, and the utmost Endeavours to keep up that Love for the Profession which originally induced them to enlist.

A Recruit, led on by a mild Method of Instruction to a Knowledge of his Business, will himself soon become pleased with the Progress he makes, and have an Ambition to excel; Obedience, Steadiness, and Attention are main Articles in which a Recruit must be thoroughly grounded.

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The first Thing to be attended to is—to form the Body, to make the Recruit stand erect, and acquire a smart, military, easy Air and Carriage—his Head high, the Chest well out, and Shoulders well back—then to walk with Ease and Grace; and having learned his Position to walk, &c. &c. &c. he may then be put under Arms; and the greatest Attention to be given to make him stand properly shouldered, and to carry the Firelock in the Position perfectly easy and well.

Moving and marching, a thorough Exactness must be taught and required from him in doing every Motion; he must be taught a Looseness and Smartness in every Thing he does—the placing a Thumb or Finger must not be neglected. He must not be hurried on too fast but be perfectly grounded in one Movement or Motion before he is shewn another.

His Attention must be frequently tried in an unexpected Manner, which will, by Degrees, be easy to fix it in him, and this is a Point of great Consequence to a Soldier; without it you can do Nothing, with it every Thing.

Recruits should be taught the Manner of mounting and relieving Guards, and standing and relieving Sentinels.

The non-commissioned Officers should be perfectly drilled themselves, and be well able to teach all Men given in their Charge.

The Words of Command to be given alike by the whole Regiment, loud, distinct, and with Smartness.

SALUTE.

WHEN an Officer passes a Soldier in the Street with his Arms he carries them, clapping his right Hand briskly on his Firelock; if he is without Arms, he brings his Hand in a Line with his Body to the Front of the Cock of his Hat; if the Officer passes on his Right, his left; if on the Left, his Right—looking at him with that Confidence that becomes a Soldier, and constantly to walk with that becoming Pride that is to distinguish him from the Clown.

PARADES

PARADES WITH ARMS.

EXCEPT on sudden Emergencies the non-commissioned Officers are to assemble and inspect their Squads before they bring them to the Parade. The Drums to beat the Parade Call in the Cantonments for the Squad Parades half an Hour before the General Parade. When the Drums have warned the Squad Parades, they will parade under the Drum Major at a Place appointed, and from thence beat the General Parade in proper Order, the Drum Major and the Fife Major at the Head of them.

The Signal for the General Parade is to march off and form the General Parade, therefore, every Company should be ready before the appointed Time, waiting for the Signal; but Officers, and non-commissioned Officers are to understand, that it is as great a Want of Punctuality to be too soon as too late in assembling their Men. As soon as the Squad is paraded, the non-commissioned Officer marches it off with carried Arms to the Company Parade, in one Rank, after having looked through it. The Officer will then form the Company in two or three Ranks, according to the Size Roll—Arms shouldered and Ranks open—open Pans, port Arms—inspect the Pans and Locks—carry Arms, shut Pans, order Arms, draw Ramrods—at which Word they then put them into their Pieces, springing them as the Officer comes up to them; inspect their Ramrods and observe if the Inside of the Barrel is clean—the Men coming to the Order as they return the Ramrods, which they are to do as fast as examined. Fix Bayonets—when Bayonet and Slings are examined, unfix Bayonets, ease Arms. He will then inspect each Article of the Men's Dress and Accoutrements, beginning first with the Hats, then the Hair before, Stock and Collar, and so downwards, ending with the Shoes and Gaiters.

After examining every Man particularly Front and Rear, a Glance of the Eye will discover whether the Hats and Accoutrements are well and uniformly worn, and whether each Man's is well placed and upright; Defects in these Particulars are always to be corrected on the Company Parade.

In this Inspection, if only one Officer, he must take the Whole—if more, they divide the Company equally for Inspection; in Case there is no Subaltern with the Company the

Captain must inspect them; no Company's Parade to be without an Officer. The Ammunition must be examined at the same Time if any is delivered. If a Company is brought to the General Parade with the least Deficiency, Irregularity, or Uncleanneſs, the Commanding Officer is never to let the Company from the Parade, without censuring the Officer who commands it, as any Neglect is his; if not, he takes proper Notice of the Report the Officer makes to him. When the Inspection is made, stand at Ease—and when the Drums beat off for the General Parade, Company, ſhoulder Arms, rear Rank close to the Front, march, to the Right Face, quick Time march. The Company then march to the General Parade with carried Arms. When the Regiment forms, the Arms are always carried, and Ranks are to be opened by the Officer commanding the Company—an Interval for the Officer to be left between the Companies equal to one Man. The Officers are to advance two Paces in the Front of their Companies; the Commanding Officer in Front. The Reports are received by the Adjutant. All Company Parades with Arms—and Guards, when to be diſmiſſed, will recover Arms, to the Right Face, march—break.

At the Hours appointed for Parades, the Men from diſtant Quarters are always to aſſemble at their Squad Parades whether it be fair or not; if no General Parade be intended they will be acquainted in Time.

When the Regiment is to be diſmiſſed, the Whole face to the Right, and march off in quick Time, with carried Arms to their Company Parades, where they are diſmiſſed by their own Officers, who, when they have been firing or coming off Guard, muſt make them open Pans, &c. as above deſcribed for the firſt Parade—and, when the Arms have been examined, the remaining Cartridges will be taken away, and ſuch Pieces as have not gone off will be ordered to be drawn, but never fired. Orderly non-commiſſioned Officers obſerve the ſame with their Men when they come off Guard, taking Care to ſee the Pieces drawn and to collect the Balls that are taken out.

On no Account whatever is a Man to be brought to the General Parade in Liquor, but confined, or diſpoſed of at the Company Parade, as the Commanding Officer of the Company thinks proper, giving an Account of the ſame in his Report on the General Parade.

PARADES

PARADES, FULLY ACCOUTRED, AND FOR A MARCH.

WHEN the Regiment, or any Part of it, assembles for Exercise, each Squad is examined by the proper non-commissioned Officers, and then conducted to the Company Parade, and reported there; the Company formed in open Ranks, the Officer then makes the Inspection of each Man singly in Front, beginning with the Hat or Cap, Hair, Stock, and Collar, Clothes, Belts, Cartouch Boxe, Breeches, &c. &c. &c. He will then return by the Rear, observing the Clothing, the Belts, the fastening of the Hat, and tying of the Hair of each Man.

Men at any Time should not be allowed to slight any Part of their Business, no more when marching under a Corporal with a Deserter than at a Review.

In this Inspection the Officers take the Ranks as mentioned for the Parade. The Men are constantly to parade with Arms, except for Divine Service, and this depends upon the Situation of the Regiment.

When the Rout leads through garrisoned Towns, (and all Towns are considered as such where Troops are fixed in Quarters or Barracks) the Quarter-master will wait on the Commanding Officer, and shew him the Rout; Serjeants ordered before Division to do the same.

An Officer per Company will always inspect the Men before they march, and see that all the Appointments, Packs, &c. are put on in the most convenient Method for marching.

The Officers to march with their Companies unless they have Leave to the Contrary—and daily, upon their Arrival in Quarters, to remain with the Men until the Billets are issued, when each Officer will make himself acquainted with the general Disposition of the Company.

On a March strict Silence is not required, but the Men must keep their Files. No indecent Mirth, hallooing, or shouting to be practised, and should a Man fall out of his Division, a non-commissioned Officer must remain to see him back, except in Case of Sickness, which must be immediately reported to the Surgeon. To prevent the Men's falling out of their Ranks during their March, the Officer who commands will halt the

Division or Battalion every two Miles, at which Time the Men are to fall out and ease themselves.

A Review of Arms, Accoutrements, and Necessaries every halting Day, and on evening Parades every Day, unless ordered to the Contrary.

The Baggage Guard to consist of Officers Servants, and as many awkward and trusty Men as are necessary, with Officers and non-commissioned Officers in Proportion. This Guard to continue with the Baggage on the March, as the Guard that mounts at Head-quarters will take Charge of the Baggage at Night.

The Soldiers are upon no Account (Sickness excepted) to lodge their Arms, Accoutrements, or Packs upon Baggage Carts or Waggon; Experience proves, that when this unmilitary Custom is allowed, the Firelocks are frequently broken and the Necessaries lost.

Officers and non-commissioned Officers are to pay particular Attention, that the Offenders of this Order may be brought to Punishment,

PARADE FOR A REVIEW.

EVERY Article must be completely examined the Day before By the Officers of the Companies, in order to ascertain that there cannot be the smallest Deficiency in any Part of their Appointments or Dress. No Excuse whatever will be taken for the least Thing being out of Order on a Review Day.

ALARM POST.

WHENEVER the Regiment, or any Part of it, arrives in a Quarter, the most open and central Spot must be fixed on for General Alarm Posts, and inserted in the Orderly Books accordingly—there in general will be the Place of Parade; besides which the most central and convenient Spots are fixed upon in each Cantonment for assembling the Company if detached

tached on any Emergency. In general, and especially in an extensive Quarter, it is most convenient for the Companies Parades to be as close as possible to the General Parade, as the Companies then have hardly any Distance to march through the Streets when assembled.

If the Drum beats to Arms in the Day or Night suddenly, every Man repairs as fast as possible, with his Firelock, Bayonet, and Belts, to the General Alarm Post; Officers and non-commissioned Officers doing the same, the Companies are got together and the Regiment formed with the utmost Expedition.—Any Man who absents himself upon such an Occasion must be severely punished.

Each Soldier must bring with him whatever Ammunition he may have in his Charge, and a Flint in his Firelock, his Knapsack at his Back, and every Article he has; it is therefore necessary that a Soldier should always have his Things in his Knapsack in Readiness for any sudden Call—and this must be strictly attended to by the non-commissioned Officers. The Moment the Company is got together the Officer must march off briskly with his Company to the Alarm Post.

In such Case the Officers and non-commissioned Officers must be active to get the Men together as fast as possible. If the Men have no Ammunition in their Charge, a non-commissioned Officer must be immediately sent to the Store to get ten Pounds of Cartridges; this must be done instantly. Every Pay Sergeant should always have a Sufficiency in his Charge for his Company from the General Store, for which he must be accountable. Nothing is more essential than a Regiment's being very alert on these Occasions.

DETACHMENTS AND ESCORTS WITH DESERTERS.

AN Officer, or a non-commissioned Officer, who commands a Detachment on any Duty whatever, must pay the utmost Attention to the Conduct and Appearance of those under his Command; he must recollect, that on his Exertion the Credit of the Regiment much depends. He must keep his People as regular, clean, and orderly as at Head-quarters—and

no Person who has the least Zeal for the Service, or Regard for the Character of the Regiment, will ever neglect so essential a Part of his Duty; of Course, he will take Care to perform the Service he is sent upon to the best of his Abilities.

As to Escorts with Deserters, the non-commissioned Officer must always keep the Deserters handcuffed, and take the utmost Care of them; for if he allows one to escape he will certainly be reduced to the Ranks, and possibly punished.

For the Detail Regulations of this Duty, the Regiment is referred to the General Orders from the War-Office, which is entered into the Daily Orderly Books of the Regiment, and, from Custom, are well known to every non-commissioned Officer in it; but, lest any Omission should take place, every non-commissioned Officer going on this Duty, must be reminded by the Serjeant Major, if at Head Quarters, if not, by the eldest Serjeant of the Quarter, of the different Circumstances he is to attend to; and besides this, every non-commissioned Officer must have in his Possession a Copy of the said Orders, written with his own Hand.

GUARDS, SENTRIES, PRISONERS PICKET, OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ON GUARD.

AS the Intention and Use of every Guard is to be extremely alert and ready to turn out on the shortest Notice, especially in the Night, or on the least Alarm, no Man on Guard is to pull off any Part of his Clothes or Accoutrements; and every Officer and non-commissioned Officer will turn out his Guard, at least, twice in the Day and twice by Night, in a soldier-like Manner, at which Time he is to inspect the Arms, and Ammunition, and Dress of the Guard, and see it is in proper Order. The Serjeant of the Guard is to see all Reliefs regularly turned out for the Relief of Sentries, and is answerable that all Sentries are planted perfectly clean, with their Accoutrements well put on.

The Corporal going with the Relief is to see that the Men march well in File, with supported Arms—and is on no Account to suffer talking in the Relief—and in planting the Sentries

tries is to do it with a firm and sharp Word, giving such Orders as he may receive for any particular Post with great Care and Caution.

Sentries, when posted, are to walk on their Posts perfectly upright and in a soldier-like Manner, and on no Account to lounge against Walls and Sentry Boxes, and are not to smoke, whistle, or make any Kind of Noise at their Posts whilst on Sentry. In rainy or bad Weather, when they are cloaked, they are to keep their Arms as dry as possible, and at that Time not to salute any Officer; at other Times they salute any Officer in Uniform, both Navy and Army. If a Field Officer they present Arms, to other Officers carry Arms, and at all Times to present Arms to Officers commanding the Regiment or Detachments, of whatever Rank they may be of.

All Sentries, from Tattoo beating till Revelly, to challenge Persons coming near their Post with port Arms, and to remain steady in that Position till the Person challenged has passed; in Case the Person still advances, when ordered to stand, or not answer to when challenged, charge Bayonet.

Sentries never salute Officers after the Retreat. Sentries are on no Account ever to quit their Arms, but always to have them in their Hands; they are to be particularly cautious to avoid sitting down, or to get into any Position that may produce Sleep.

When a Sentry has Prisoners in Charge he is to be particular in delivering them over when relieved and not to suffer any Thing to be introduced to them without the Knowledge of the Officer or non-commissioned Officer of the Guard. The Sergeant of the Guard is answerable for all Prisoners, and that those confined in the Black-hole have nothing but Bread and Water delivered to them, unless ordered to the Contrary—and no Liquor, on any Account, to any Prisoner, or even to the Guard.

No Prisoner to be received in the Guard Room without a Crime, in Writing—and no Prisoner released, after being one Night confined, without an Order from the Commanding Officer; and whenever a Prisoner is released, it must be inserted by whom released in the next Morning Report of Prisoners.

The Guard are not to lie down upon the Guard Beds with their Hats, but when lying down put on their foraging Caps, and carefully hang up their Hats; and they are likewise to be careful

careful not to lie on their Pouches. No Sentry is ever to be relieved by another whilst on Post; but if Necessity, through Illness or other Cause, requires him to come off his Post, he must pass the Word to the Guard to send a Corporal for his Relief.— All Request Guards mount in the same Manner as the Guard, with this Difference, that they remain at their Quarters ready to turn out at a Moment's Notice.

Officers, when they mount a Guard or Picquet, should carefully examine the Arms and Ammunition of the Men, and to be attentive that their Flints are well fixed and Arms in proper Order. The Officer should inspect the Black-hole and Guard Room every Morning, and see that the Guard Room is kept clean, and that the Straw in the Black-hole is perfectly clean, and order fresh Straw whenever necessary.

Whenever a Prisoner wants to ease himself he must be attended with a Sentry. No Man should ever be suffered to leave the Guard, his Dinner should therefore be always brought him. All Casualties are to be reported in the Morning Report, stating the Situation of the Guard Room and Black-hole. If any Thing particular occurs to the Guard it is immediately to be reported by a Corporal, sent from the Guard, to the Adjutant.

The Guard always marches from the Parade in Divisions, unless it has any Distance to go through Streets, and then it marches in File.

SURGEON, AND SICK IN HOSPITAL.

THE Surgeon, or his Mate, to attend all Parades, and on no Account both to be absent. The Surgeon is to give in a written State of the Sick every Morning on Parade, or as soon after as possible. A Return of the Sick of each Company to be given every Morning to the Surgeon by the Orderly Corporal, and the Sick Men in Quarters to Parade in the Rear at their Companies Parade, and on the General Parade, if able, when the Corporal will march them to the Hospital, if there is one, if not to the Place appointed by the Surgeon to attend them; and any Man, if so ill in his Quarters as not to be able to attend, the Orderly Corporal must report the same, that the Surgeon may lose no Time in seeing him, and report his Dis-ease to the Commanding Officer. An Orderly Serjeant will
take

take Charge of the Sick with the Orderly Corporals to the Surgeon. Non-commissioned Officers of Squads will see that the Men in Quarters take their Medicines; if sick Men are irregular the non-commissioned Officers must report it. The Surgeon will examine all Recruits.

When the Regiment is divided in such a Manner that the Surgeon cannot attend the Whole, the Officers commanding in the different Quarters will agree immediately on their Arrival in Quarters with a proper Person for the Care of the Men.—When there is an Hospital, every Person whose Case requires it, must be taken into it, and his full Subsistence, during his Stay in it, goes to the general Good of the Hospital, and no Account is given to him of the Expenditure of it, as the Pay of those unable to eat goes for the better Nourishment of those recovering. A proper Account will be given weekly, signed by the Surgeon, to the Captain of the Week, who reports the State of the Hospital to the Commanding Officer, with every Expenditure, as per Form annexed.

There must always be an Hospital Sentry, and the non-commissioned Officer of the Hospital Guard must remain there all Night if necessary. Nothing must be allowed to go into the Hospital but what the Surgeon directs, nor any Person who has not his Permission; nor must any sick Man be allowed to stir out of the Hospital without his Orders.

An Inspection must be made by the Surgeon of the Regiment, or the Surgeon who has Charge of the Men at an out Quarter, of any Man who appears at all out of Health, or who is suspected of being ill of a venereal Complaint, immediately upon such Suspicion or Appearance taking place, and every Pains must be taken to discover such Symptoms by Means of the Washerwoman; if a Washerwoman is found to conceal such a Thing she must never be allowed to wash for another Soldier.

As the Regiment is supplied with complete Hospital Bedding and Furniture, the Surgeon can put Men into Hospital whenever it is necessary, or, if in Quarters, into Rooms hired for the Purpose, and he must then insist upon the Hospital being kept in the utmost Degree of Cleanliness; he must take Care that the Hospital Bedding and Furniture is always kept in the best Order. Every possible Attention must be paid to the Sick; but at the same Time the Surgeon must take Care that he is not imposed

on by anv. The Sick are always to be as clean and well dressed as their Situation will allow; those that can appear on Parade are to have their Hair well combed out, without Powder, and clubbed regimentally—such as cannot will be inspected by the non-commissioned Officer.—The following Orders will be posted up in every Room :

HOSPITAL ORDERS.

When a Man is so ill, by Fevers or Small-Pox, that he cannot eat his Bread Allowance, the Hospital Serjeant is not to draw it, but must report the same to the Surgeon, who will direct such other Nourishment as may appear best to him in lieu of Bread.

Instead of Milk, Men in low Diet, if they chuse, may have a Pint of good Small Beer if it can be got, or a Pint of Tea. The Orderly Men, to be very particular to report to the Serjeant of the Hospital, when Men on low Diet dislike the Diet, or wish for a Change, that he may acquaint the Surgeon.

If the Men in Hospital find themselves neglected, or want any Thing, they must complain to the Visiting Orderly Officer, and if their Complaints are well founded they will be redressed.

The Hospital to be kept remarkably clean, and the Beds of the recovering Sick to be regularly taken out and aired, at least, four Times a Week, and every Day, when the Weather will allow of it; the Surgeon will direct such Men in the Hospital that he thinks proper to assist the Orderly Men in this Duty.

When a Man unfortunately dies with a Fever, or any dangerous Disease, his Bedding is to be washed, and Straw burnt. The Serjeant attending the Hospital is answerable for strict Obedience to these Orders.

Whenever a Man dies, a Report is immediately to be made to the Commanding Officer, the Adjutant, the Paymaster, and to the Officer commanding the Company.

For other Orders respecting the Hospital the Orderly Book must be referred to.

The full and low Diet will be as follows, with every Man's Name for either, fixed on the Chimney-place of his Room, with any additional Nourishment, and the Periods he is to receive it during the Day.

FULL

FULL DIET.

BREAKFAST.

One Pint of Milk, Broth, or Rice Milk.

DINNER.

Half a Pound of Mutton or Beef, as ordered, boiled.

SUPPER.

Two Ounces of Cheese, or one Ounce of Butter, or Milk, with an Allowance of Bread.

Any extra Allowance to be mentioned against each Man's Name, and the Time and Mode of receiving it.

LOW DIET.

BREAKFAST.

Milk, or Water Gruel.

DINNER.

Light Dumplings.
Rice Milk.

SUPPER.

Milk.

Any Thing extra to be mentioned against each Man's Name, with the Time he is to receive it.

A Serjeant will be appointed to superintend the Hospital, and to account for the Expenditure of all Money he receives, and will regularly book the same; an Allowance will be made him for this extra Trouble, as Circumstances and Situation may require. Three-pence per Week will be stopped from each Man, and given to the Surgeon for Wine and Porter—an exact Expenditure of which will appear in the Weekly Hospital State. Four-pence per Week per Man for Washing, including all Necessaries and Hospital Bedding, Sheets, &c. &c. &c.

When a Man goes into the Hospital, the Pay Serjeant of his Company will deliver his Kit of Necessaries to the Hospital Serjeant, and take a Receipt for the same, with the Articles delivered. The Hospital Serjeant is answerable for such Things left in his Charge, and must return the same to the Company, and make good any Deficiency; he will therefore write the Man's Name on the Pack, with the Day of the Month the Man came into the Hospital, and hang it up in a safe Place. His Arms and Accoutrements are immediately to be taken into the

Companies Stores, under the Charge of the Pay Serjeant—and whilst ill to be kept clean and in proper Order by the Company,

When a Man goes into the Hospital, having provided his Mess with his Company, his Proportion of Bread and Meat must be carried him by a non-commissioned Officer till his Stock is out, by which Means there will be no occasion to advance Pay for him till his Mess is out, except his Stoppages, which must be given to the Hospital Man from the Day he goes in, and accounted for by him in his Weekly Account.

Whenever any Bedding is unavoidably taken into the Hospital, when in Barracks, with a sick Man, the Pay Serjeant of the Company must receive a receipt for it from the Hospital Serjeant—and when the Man recovers or dies, the same must be returned, well cleaned, to the Company's Barrack Room.

The Surgeon will examine the Men, Company by Company, at least, once a Month, to see they are in Health, and if diseased immediate Steps are to be taken for their Recovery. The Surgeon is to have no Allowance made for Venereals—it is injurious to the Service, and he has no Right to expect it, being paid by Government for his Attendance.

Whenever a Nurse is necessary for the Attendance of the Sick, one is to be got, and her Hire charged to the Hospital Weekly Account. Orderly Men are to attend the Sick when necessary, from the Company the Man who is ill belongs to. The Hospital Necessary-houses must be kept perfectly clean—and if Fluxes prevail Lime must be bought and thrown into them three or four Times a Week. In Camp, or where Necessaries are not, the Holes dug for the Use of the Men should be filled up every Day and fresh ones made, if the Flux rages, if not, at least three Times a Week.

The Hospital Serjeant delivers the Linnen to be washed, and sees it is properly done, and pays for it. The Captain of the Week will visit the Hospital, at least, once a Week, and report the State of it; the Orderly Officer every Day, and as near as he can at the Hour of their Mess. If any Neglect appears in the Surgeons in their Attendance of Men sick in Hospital, or in Quarters, the Orderly Officer observing such Neglect in visiting the Quarters, will report the same to the Commanding Officer.

On Service Necessity obliges all the Sick to be moved with the

the Hospital, and on a March particular Carriages are allowed for that Purpose; at other Times, when the Sick can be removed without Danger, they are conveyed on their Companies Cars or Waggon. The Officer commanding the Baggage Guard will pay strict Attention to them—and when they arrive at Quarters, a non-commissioned Officer from each Company will attend, and see that the sick are properly taken Care of, placing them in the best Billets where they are most likely to be taken Care of, and as contiguous to each other as possible, that they may be easily and expeditiously attended to by the Surgeons.

Any Man sick in Barracks, and obliged to keep his Bed, should be immediately reported to the Officers of Companies visiting Messes, or the Orderly Officer must report, if the Sick in Barracks have not been seen by the Surgeon previous to that Time, as it is the Duty of every Officer to pay the greatest Attention to the Sick, so it is his Duty to punish all pretended Diseases, when any Man can be found to disgrace his Profession by throwing his Duty, by a feigned Illness on his Comrades.

An Infirmary Board to sit the first Monday in every Week, to consist of three Captains, or Subalterns, to examine the State of the Hospital, and its Utensils, and to report the same to the Commanding Officer. The Surgeon to attend, and a State of the Expences of the Hospital to be laid before them, with the Balance of the Debts and Credits, for their Inspection.

When Government makes no Allowance for the Conveyance of the Hospital Baggage, it must be distributed to the Companies Cars or Waggon.

Whenever Opportunity Offers, a convenient Mess should be established for the recovering Sick, with good nourishing Food, and whilst the Men remain in it, their full Pay will be continued to go to the Support of it; the Officer of the Day will visit this Mess, and the Orderly Serjeant of the Day will have the Charge of it.

Distribution of Subsistence received and

Subsistence for 20 Men, at their full Pay, £.

Balance of Credit last Week, ...

If a Debt contracted then deduct.

This to be booked weekly by the Hospital Serjeant for the
 Surgeon's Inspection—if right, the Surgeon to sign and to certify
 the

Expended, for one Week, in the 106th Hospital, New Geneva.

Stoppages to the Surgeon for Wine and Porter } £.
for 20 Men,

So many Pounds of Mutton or Beef, ...

Quarts of Oatmeal, at per Quart,

Salt for the Week, ...

Potatoes or Vegetables for Ditto, ...

Washing per Week, at 4d. per Man, includ- }
ing Bed, Sheets, and Blankets, &c. }

Flour and Sugar per Week, ...

Quarts of Milk per Week, ...

Bread for the Week, ...

Low Diet for 20 Men, at 1½d. per Day— }
such as light Dumplings, as ordered by the }
Surgeon, or any additional Thing the Sur- }
geon may see necessary to order, }

Supper for 30 Men, at ¾d. per Head, per Day,

Balance then struck

the same, accounting for the Expenditure of Cash received for
Wine and Porter, and brought to the Commanding Officer.

REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS OF HONOUR.

INFANTRY.

GENERALS of Horse and Foot, upon all Occasions, to have the March beat to them, and are to be saluted by all the Officers, the Colours excepted; they are likewise entitled to a Guard of a Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign, and 50 Men, with Colours or Standards.

Lieutenant Generals of Horse and Foot, upon all Occasions, to be saluted by all Officers; they are to have three Ruffles given them, and are entitled to a Guard of a Lieutenant and 30 Men.

Major Generals are to have two Ruffles, and not saluted by any Officer, and are entitled to a Guard of an Ensign and 30 Men.

Brigadiers one Ruffle, and are entitled to a Guard of a Sergeant and 12 Men.

A Lieutenant General, who is Commander in Chief by Virtue of a Commission, is to have the same Respect paid him, on all Occasions, as a General of Horse and Foot—a Major General as a Lieutenant General, and a Brigadier as a Major General.

All Governors that are not General Officers, shall, in all Places where they are Governors, have one Ruffle given them, with rested Arms; but those who have no Commission as Governors, no Drum shall beat.

A Lieutenant Governor, or the Officer who commands in his Absence, shall have the Main Guard turned out to him with shouldered Arms.

A Town or Fort Major in a Garrison is to command according to the Rank he now has or had in the Army when appointed Town Major; and if he never had any other than that of Town or Fort Major, he is to command as youngest Captain.

CAVALRY.

A General of Horse or Foot, to be received with Swords drawn, Kettle Drums beating, Trumpets sounding, and all the Officers to salute, except the Cornet bearing the Standard.

A Lieutenant General, to be received with Swords drawn,
Trumpets

Trumpets sounding, and all the Officers to salute, except the Corner bearing the Standard, and the Kettle Drum not to beat.

A Major General, to be received with Swords drawn, one Trumpet of each Squadron sounding, no Officers to Salute or Kettle Drum to beat.

A Brigadier General, to be received with Swords drawn, no Trumpet to sound, nor any Officer to salute, nor Kettle Drum to beat.

The same Honours to be paid to the Master General of the Ordnance in Ireland as are paid to the Master General of the Ordnance in England, or to the Generals of Horse and Foot, viz. to have the March beat to him, and to be saluted by all the Officers, the Cornets and Ensigns bearing the Standards and Colours excepted.

The General Officers upon the Staff in this Kingdom, when they are reviewing, or on any other Duty, are to command all Governors or Lieutenant Governors, except such Governors or Lieutenant Governors as are of a superior Rank in the Army.

That Admirals, with the Flags on the Main-top, have the same Respects from the Troops with Generals of Horse and Foot; that is, upon all Occasions to have the March beat to them, and to be saluted by all the Officers, Colours excepted.

That Vice-Admirals have the same Respects paid to them as Lieutenant-Generals of Horse or Foot; that is, upon all Occasions to be saluted by all Officers, and to have three Ruffles given them.

That Rear-Admirals have the same Respects paid them as Major generals; which is, to have two Ruffles, and not to be saluted by any Officer.

That Commanders, with broad Pendants, have the same Respects as Brigadier Generals—which is, to have one Ruffle.

BARRACK AND BARRACK GUARD.

THE Compliments to be paid by the Barrack Guard to the Field Officers of the Regiment are as follow:

To the Colonel, the Guard to turn out and present their Arms. To the Lieutenant Colonel, the Guard to turn out
I with

with shouldered Arms. To the Major, the Guard to turn out with ordered Arms.

When the Lieutenant Colonel or Major commands the Battalion, their own Guards pay the same Compliment as directed for the Colonel.

The Officer of the Day is to remain in Barracks, or within call of it, whilst upon Duty; when the Dinner Drum beats he is to visit the Barracks, attend to the Cleanliness of the Stairs, Galleries, Rooms, and Windows, as well as to the Quantity of Provisions cooked by each Mess, and Regularity of the Men dining, and that they sit down in a decent regular Manner—see that the Bedding is turned up—if there are any Complaints enquire into the Cause, report accordingly—and take Care that the Fires and Lights are put out in all the Rooms occupied by the non-commissioned Officers and private Men at Tattoo beating. He will visit the Hospital, and report when relieved, (as by Appendix No. 1.) Desertions and other Occurrences are immediately to be reported to him by non-commissioned Officers of the Company in which it happens, he being always on the Spot—and he will take Care immediately to acquaint the Commanding Officer with the same.

The Barrack Yards to be swept every Morning by the Pioneers, under the Direction of the Quarter-master Serjeant. The non-commissioned Officer of each Room to be answerable that the Barracks, from Tattoo beating till Reveille beating in the Morning; within a Quarter of an Hour after Tattoo, every Man absent in each Company to be reported to the Serjeant Major. Men in the Doctor's Reports are not to go out of the Barracks, except at the Hours when they attend the Hospital, to and from which Place they will be marched regularly by a non-commissioned Officer. Such Men as are in the Doctor's Reports for trivial Complaints, Convalescents, &c. &c. and are Sick in Barracks, are to parade every Morning, without Arms, in the Rear of their Companies—when the Officers will see that their Hairs are combed and Hands and Faces washed.

The Sentinels at the Barrack Gate are not to allow any Man to go out without his Side-arms, or who is not clean, and properly dressed in a soldier-like Manner.

As soon as the Regiment takes Possession of its Barracks, the necessary Receipts to be given to the Quarter-master for every

Article of Furniture, Barrack Utensils, &c. &c. received by the Officers of each Company, for which they must be responsible on leaving the Barracks, as each Company will be charged with all Damages. The non-commissioned Officers of each Room are therefore ordered to report any Person guilty of Abuses, that the Person so offending may be punished, and make it good.

When any Part of the Furniture, Bedding, or Utensils of the Barrack Rooms or Guard-house are lost or spoiled, and the Person who did it cannot be found, the Men of the Room or Guard must pay the whole of the Damage.

The Galleries and Stairs to be washed every Wednesday and Saturday by the Barrack Maids; the Windows to be cleaned on the same Days.

The Officers commanding Companies will order Towels to be fixed on Rollers behind the Door of every Barrack Room, to prevent the Men from wiping their Hands on the Sheets. A Couple of Towels are sufficient for each Room, and the Expence extremely trifling, and it becomes highly necessary to abolish so filthy a Custom.

Upon all Fatigues the Foraging Caps are to be worn. No Washing to be allowed in the Barrack Rooms or Galleries, except in bad Weather.—The following Orders to be pasted up in each Room:

BARRACK ORDERS.

The non-commissioned Officer of the Squad or Room is answerable for his Room being kept in perfect Order, and that the Messes of the Squad are regular, and the Utensils kept clean.

When there is a Barrack Woman, she receives 4d. a Week from each Man, for his Washing and Cooking; for this she is to wash 2 Shirts and other Articles, and, if necessary, 3 Shirts.—When that is not the Case, an orderly Man attends to the Cooking, and cleaning the Room and Utensils.

Every Morning the Beds are to be done up, Windows opened, and the Rooms swept out. The Men are to appear in clean Shirts Sundays and Thursdays.

Every Article of Accoutrements, in Charge of each Man, must be hung up in perfect Order—the Arms, with the Cocks of the Locks down—his Pack hung up with his Arms and Belts; particular Care must be taken that his Hat is hung up with the Back upwards, directly under his Arms, having every Thing ready

ready to be used at a Moment's Notice—all the iron and brass Work of his Arms frequently rubbed with a dry Rag, in wet Weather with a little Oil—no Part of the iron Work to be cleaned with any Thing gritty—the Butts of the Firelocks constantly made to shine. The Men, on no Account, in cleaning their Firelocks are to take the Barrels out of their Stocks. In putting on the Accoutrements, the Pouch Belt always to be over the Bayonet Belt.

The non-commissioned Officers of Rooms are not to suffer the Women to iron on the Barrack Blankets—any Damage done must be paid by the Room it is done in. Men never to make Water against their Barracks.

Whenever a non-commissioned Officer of a Company finds any Thing filthy about his Barrack he must immediately insist on the Men of the Company removing it. No Water or Filth to be thrown from the Barrack Windows. Fire and Lights to be put out at Tattoo beating. The Bedding to be aired in the Barrack-Yard every Monday and Friday Mornings, when the Weather will permit.

Whenever a Man breaks any Part of his Arms at Exercise, he is immediately to report it on his Company Parade, after Exercise, that his Captain may have it repaired: If any Thing is broke, through Neglect or Carelessness, it must be repaired at the Man's Expence.

The non-commissioned Officers are answerable for these Orders being observed—and the Pay Serjeants of Companies must report any non-commissioned Officer he sees neglectful of his Duty.—For any other Orders respecting the Barracks Reference must be had to the Orders of the Regiment.

Any Man detected in defacing, tearing, or any Way wilfully destroying these Orders, will be brought to a Court Martial for Disobedience of the same, besides being obliged to pay 6d. out of his next Week's Subsistence.

COURTS MARTIAL AND PUNISHMENTS.

WHEN a Court Martial is ordered, the Adjutant, or in his Absence, the Orderly Officer, must take Care that the Prisoner has Notice the Day before Trial, or sooner if possible, in short, as soon as it is determined that he is to be tried

tried—and that such Witnesses as he wishes to produce in his Defence are warned to attend—also that all Evidences in support of the Prosecution are warned, and of these he delivers a written List to the President when the Court assembles; he is likewise to take Care that the Articles of War are given to the President—and he must get from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, in Writing, the exact Crime for which the Prisoner is tried, and deliver it to the President.

No Officer to be allowed to sit on a Court Martial who has not been nine Months in the Regiment; but he must attend all Courts Martial that assemble at Head-quarters, to inform himself on that Subject. A Court Martial cannot be too careful to ascertain the exact Facts, alleged on either Side, and without leaning in the least to either in their Decisions; they should always have the Discipline of the Regiment and Welfare of the Service in View, recollecting, that on their Decision much of the Discipline of a Regiment depends. For further Instructions with respect to their Proceedings they are referred to the Articles of War. Though corporal Punishment is a Thing to be avoided as much as possible, and especially when a Man has never been brought to it, yet when it is necessary it must be inflicted with such Severity as will afford a striking Example to the Regiment. The Drummers must be made to inflict Punishment, as well as the Corporals, in Case of Necessity, so that when one or two Companies, are quartered separately at an Out-quarter there may be no Occasion to send over Drummers if a Punishment is to take place—also where there is one Company, the sending one Drum or Corporal from the next Quarter is sufficient. The Serjeant of the Guard is answerable that no Man is brought in Liquor to Punishment.

ORDERS.

THE Adjutant, or Acting Adjutant, must receive the Orders from the Commanding Officer as early as possible, and a fixed orderly Hour is named at the most convenient House for the Duty of the Regiment, viz. in general at 12 o'Clock, at which Hour the Orderly Serjeants wait on the Serjeant Major, sashed, and with their Orderly Books, who has previously received the Orders from the Adjutant. The Serjeants shew the Orders

Orders to the Officers as soon as they can after receiving them, and to read them to the Companies on the Evening Parade.

The Adjutant always gives a written Copy of the Orders, signed by himself, to the Major, and the Serjeant Major informs the Surgeon of any Orders in which he is concerned.— All Additions to the Standing Orders are first inserted in the Daily Orderly Book, and carried into the Orderly Books, classed under their proper Heads. In Camp the Adjutant attends the Major of Brigade at the Time ordered.

ABSTRACT OF REGIMENTAL DUTY.

FROM the Review to the 1st of March the Duties of the Regiment to be as follow :—At Head-quarters a Parade at 9 o'Clock, the Guard to mount at that Time, and parade at that Hour in each Cantonment, by the Officer of the Company or Detachment, with Arms, to see that the Men are all clean and well dressed. The Recruits and awkward Drill, varying from Circumstances, to be appointed. At such Times, and as often as may be thought necessary, the Whole to parade for a General Drill; but every Thing in perfect Order on Thursdays, (at half past Two) excepting it rains, then it must be on Friday. The Officers attend, but neither them or the Serjeants are fashed. The awkward Drills, in this Case, go on as usual, and those who are at all irregular and slovenly must attend the awkward Drills. The Orderly Corporals always take their Men to these Drills, and the young Officers must attend there constantly. There must always be an Orderly Officer, where there are a Captain and two Subalterns in a Quarter.— The Retreat must beat at Sun-set, and the Tattoo at 8 o'Clock in Winter, and at half past 9 o'Clock in Summer, viz. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, at half past 9 o'Clock—the Remainder of the Year at 8 o'Clock; and at Retreat beating the non-commissioned Officers commanding Squads are to inspect the Quarters, and make their Report to the Pay Serjeant of the Company, who reports the next Morning on the Subject to the Officer commanding the Company, on the Parade. If there is any Thing amiss at the Evening Inspection, such as rioting in Quarters, Suspicions of Desertion, &c. &c. the non-commissioned Officer of the Squad in which it happens must immediately

mediately report it to the Commanding Officer of the Company, and the Orderly Officer, who take the Directions of the Officer commanding in the Quarter on the Subject. In the Out-quarters the same Duty must be carried on exactly. The Companies Field Day, awkward Drill, and Parades, &c. are exactly the same.

As far as it is practicable the Companies must be relieved at Head-quarters every three Months or ten Weeks so that the Whole may be properly formed. The Expence of removing the Baggage must be defrayed out of the private Fund, if the War-Office will not allow it. All the Recruits, the worst behaved and most awkward Men of the Regiment, must be on Detachment at Head-quarters, and remain there till they are fit to send to their Companies. Every Man in the Quarter must always attend Church Parade, including all Officers Servants.

On the 1st of March, at least, every Company must be collected, if possible, in one Quarter, and some Person must be in each Quarter, who can carry on the Drilling properly. A General Drill for the Whole three Times per Week, besides the awkward Drill every Day, so that when the Regiment assembles, which should always be contrived, if possible, the End of March or April.

GENERAL ORDERS AND REGULATIONS, WHICH CANNOT WELL BE CLASSED.

THE Articles of War to be read the first Tuesday of every Settling Month, and on the first Tuesday of every Month such of the Standing Orders as relate to the private Men must be read—they are crossed accordingly; on which Occasions every Man in the Quarters must be out—and these Readings of the Articles of War and Standing Orders must be entered in the Daily Orderly Books of the Company; that is, it must stand in Monday's Orders for the next Day. No non-commissioned Officer's Wife must be allowed, on any Account, to wash for any of the private Men—Officers they may; and in Case a Serjeant is reduced, then his Wife may be allowed to wash for the Privates. If such a Practice is discovered, the non-commissioned Officer must be tried by a Court Martial for Disobedience

Disobedience of the Standing Orders of the Regiment. As early Notice as possible must always be given of the Detachments to be sent off, or of a March, in order that the Messes may be so managed that the Men will not be any Days Pay bad. All the regimental Appointments must be got down every Spring, as early as possible, and all the Clothes fitted, and Taylors Work of every kind finished before the Regiment assembles. The Hats must not be received, unless particular Circumstances make it necessary, till the Regiment assembles, because they are hurt by the March. The Annual Store Inspection must be made at Christmas, by the Field Officer present with the Regiment, and the next Officer in Seniority, according to the General Orders on that Subject, as accurately as possible—and nothing disposed of that is serviceable. Every proper Economy must be practised—and though the Accoutrements must be kept in proper Repair, yet it must be done at as little Expence to the Colonel as is consistent with the good Order of the Regiment. In each Company old cast Cloaks and Clothes must be kept for the Use of Men under Confinement, sick Soldiers and sick Soldiers Wives, and for repairing Clothes with if wanted.—Whenever any Arms are wanting, or bad, they must be returned so in the Review Returns, otherwise they will not be sent to the Regiment. No Sword or Bayonet Scabbards must be returned separately, because they are sent down of Sizes that will not fit the Blades; they must be made, if wanted, at the Regiment. Every Captain must keep his Firelocks in perfect serviceable Order, no Excuse will be taken for their not being so.

A proper Quantity of Ball Ammunition must always be kept made up, and carefully packed in the Ammunition Boxes, which every Company must have for that Purpose, made after the regimental Pattern, in general, 20 Rounds of Firelock per Man will be sufficient, of Course, they must now and then be made over again with fresh Powder, and the old Powder kept for Exercise. The recruiting Parties must always be sent out as soon as possible after the Review, so that the Recruits may be got in good Time, and be put properly into the Ranks, without its being necessary to hurry and plague them too much, which is always to be avoided if possible. The Companies detached from Head-quarters are to send regular Monthly Returns, so as

to arrive at Periods fixed accordingly to the Situation of the Regiment. Casualties to be reported as they happen—likewise an immediate Report must be sent to Head quarters of any Order received from the War-Office. With every Monthly Return regular Returns of Escorts must be given in; to the Officer commanding in a Quarter the Return of the Party, and if it is an Out-quarter, they must be immediately sent to the Officer commanding the Regiment. They will be kept regularly by the Adjutant, and delivered to the Paymaster every Settling 24th. After a Set of Clothing is put out of Wear, it must be kept as long as possible for extraordinary Duties. The Officer commanding the Regiment must take the greatest Care to have it in the most perfect Readiness, to march from all its Quarters at the shortest Notice, when Circumstances shall make such Arrangement in any Degree necessary. On these Occasions all the necessary Arrangements must be previously made for the Baggage and Sick, taking Care to keep as few Men out of the Ranks as possible—and the Companies must be as strong in their respective Quarters as the Situation of the Regiment admits of.—The Ball Ammunition must always be ready to deliver out at a Moment's Warning, 20 Rounds of Firelock Ball Cartridge per Man, for the Effective, and always to be kept in Store. They are to be made up anew from Time to Time when not used, and taken the utmost Care of, being carefully packed up in the Ammunition Box. The Captain of each Company always to have in Store, at least, 200 good Flints; these must be purchased at proper Opportunities, when the Government Allowance is not sufficient. Each Man's Things in the Store must have his Name pasted on them - and if the Size of the Store Room will not admit of it, each Man's complete Set of Things must be hung up together. The eldest Serjeant in each Quarter must keep a Roll of the Escort Duty of the non-commissioned Officers of that Quarter, and when the Regiment assembles the Serjeant Major must receive and compare these, and regulate the Duty of the non-commissioned Officers whilst the Regiment is assembled according to them; of Course, taking those first, who, by these Rolls, have done the least Duty of this Sort during the Regiments being dispersed. Whenever Men are prevented by Illness, or any other Cause, from attending in the Ranks during the Spring Exercises, they must be at the Head-

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quarters of the Regiment the Whole of the next Year; therefore, the Commanding Officer must always be prepared to recommend a proper Person in the Regiment when any Vacancy happens. The non-commissioned Officer must have the Companies Standing Orderly Book to read in turn, and they must be allowed also to refer to it as often as they chuse.

THE REGIMENT AT EXERCISE.

THE Officers to be particularly attentive, to be upright in the Ranks, perfectly steady, and suffer no talking. When the Regiment marches in Line, to dress to the Centre—the Flanks and Centre to take Objects, that the Regiment may occupy the same Distance of Ground whenever it halts. Whenever the Regiment advances by Files from the different Divisions of the Regiment, the Officers to take particular Care, that the Heads of their File Columns are well dressed taking Objects, that on forming they may have their proper Distance, and to be well dressed in Line; as this entirely depends on the Officers strict Attention should be paid to it. Whenever the Companies are to form on any particular Company, the Officers should let their Divisions be a little beyond the Company it forms on, before it halts; then, **HALT! DRESS!** by which Means the Company forming will not impede the Dressing of the Company next forming, paying Attention to the particular Points of View to be formed on, whether obliquely or not. When the Regiment forms a close Column, the Officers to observe that each Company is two Paces distant from the one before formed, and not to halt his Company till they are perfectly dressed in File; then, **FRONT!** and to observe that the rear Rank is equally as well dressed as the Front, and, at all Times, the Files to be well covered and dressed. Officers to be careful in forming Line from Columns not to take too much Ground for their Company, as one Error of this Kind must break the Distances of the following Companies, unless observed by the Officer next forming. If there is a Pressure in Line, at any Part, the Officer should order a File, two, or more, if necessary, to fall in the Rear, and to wait an Opportunity of coming into Line again.

In Case of Necessity, if any Part of a Regiment should be suddenly broke, every Man must be well instructed to know his right Hand Man, File, and Company, that he may, as rapidly as possible form again.

When the Regiment marches in Line, and an Obstacle occurs in the March of any Part of the Line, the Officer of the Company, or Grand Division, &c. that it occurs to, should order as many Files as may be necessary to fall in the Rear of the Line, and, on passing the Obstacle, to retake their original Situation. The Attention of Officers keeping proper Distances in all Marches, by Divisions, Companies, Grand Divisions, &c. &c. is most materially to be attended to, otherwise, whenever the Regiment forms Line, there must be great Intervals, which renders the Line weak and easily broke.

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